oliver Johnson, General Agent: s whom all remittances are to be made, and all letters ssed relating to the pecuniary concerns of the

Treas -\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance; \$3.00 at the expiration of six months. All letters and communications must be rost

der the direction and supervision of a Commit-erating of the following gentlemen: Francis is, Eurexo Quincy, W.M. Bassett.

VOL. IX.

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toria Combs, wholesale er dilk Street, 2 Feb. 8.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ADDRESS Seventeenth Congressional District

prizes: As the term of my service, as entative in the Congress of the United a shout to expire, I take the liberty to call to a few of the most prominent political operate on the public mind. Among ct of Abolition stands first in importance,

the fanatics of the North trusade against the South, with a row of our peculiar domestic institu-a included by many of us, that the sof enthancism and bigoary in which was engendered, would, before this sipated by the sober sunshine of has been disappointed. The cloud, the more than 'a speck on the clear ags in frowning portent over our longer at liberty to look with indifnd of incendiaries. They no long-

th in one general configuration.

should we adopt to avert the threatwhat course take to soften, or postto be avoided, is a question which in their way, and stay their yed, and there will remain to that passive acquesses in the ac-pear arrogant purpose, or a dissolu-tion in the spectre of the imagi-cities but sober truth. The Consti-liment in their way. They openly in obedience to a higher authori-regard for the Federal Union; no discovers of the South, but in their man of the South ; but, in their pant for an opportunity to carry portion of our country. Pretendof there are those among us who bear assuon, they assume to be commission-te Being for their deliverance, as Mo-lehverance of the children of Israel the land of Egypt. They seem not a moment, to examine the grounds ons, lest reason should disturb

nppointed, after the lapse of four eir bondage, to bring the children land of Canaan, he was furnished de evidences of his authority. He ample evidences of his authority. He has red, and the Red sea opened, and a le for them. What evidence has the left of the North to exhibit, to satisfy us seu commissioned to 'deal' damnation on each' he judges the foc of God. the Abolitionists continued to occupy the

parate society or association, seeking no er portions of society, they were not so other portions of secrety, they were not so feared; but, in this respect, they have position. They have taken the political deging from all appearances, are attempt-nalliance, offensive and defensive, with that political parties of the day. Finding r the overthrow of the present Adand knowing that Art. Van Buren stands bace of the country and of the world, to constitutional prerogative against the extra design, the Abolitionists have coalesced by in the North, and begin already to muph over him in 1840.

cinzens, what say you? Will you rally standard of those who seek, through this Federal bulwark, to dictate the form mistitutions? Can it be possible that ted with party phrensy as to be indif-agers with which we are threatened? is who would prefer to see his country n see a rival political party triumph asion. Many of our Southern for abilities, have already surred the hand of fellowship to their in the great cause of the Constitu-no longer of the ephemeral questions parties of the day; they look to the , and to secure its safety and pros-mount object. A Northern Presibecause of rejoicing, as it but strengthone feelings, if better able to ward off
order, is not to be rejected. If, while
sateguards of the Constitution in proern rights, he brings to his aid, through
one or local situation, a Northern party,
so cause of rejoicing, as it but strength-

he vote upon the resolutions of Mr. w Hampshire, offered and adopted on december last, you will see a manifes-of parties in reference to Abolition, estrengthen the conclusions deducible alteredy beca presented. The fifth res-sures contained the practical and effect-nich was to bear on the subject. It di-ty petition or paper, of whatever de-gin the remotest degree to the aboli-n the District of Columbia, the States is the slave trade among the States and
subl, on presentation, be laid on the taning read or printed and without any
uereon. Now what was the vote upon
For its adoption, 126; against it, 78,
can, save one, from the slaveholding tt, and fifty-six votes were cast for it aveholding States, every one of whom, at a solitary exception, belongs to the

ese facts, is it too much to say that the Abose facts, is it too much to say that the Above entered into a coalition with one of the cal parties of the day? I have no suspine coalition is founded on any express barnaret, but the parties to it are brought to-t purpose common to both—that of break the Administration. The Whigs desire to a the Administration—some of them, ber do not approve its policy—some, because to share in the spoils, and some, I believe, regratification of vanoushing an emposing after in the spotts, and some, I believe, unification of vanquishing an opposing Abolitionists have in view an object from any of these. They want Mr. out of the way, that they may erect in the District of Columbia, and from y bombard the slaveholding States. succeed in gaining this position, Virapelled either to acquiesce in an imme incipation of her slaves, or making a common the er other sister States having this species 79, to dissolve the Union, and if necessary, as be the case, to stand upon her no other alternative; and who draw in his imagination a picture of the his would follow the sudden turning loose of blaves, untrained and untutored, among us, and to say that the law of arms would be pre-

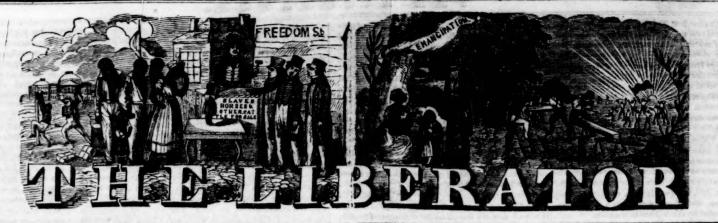
If emacipation is ever to be effected, it should be by see who know the difficulty and delicacy of the tin. We ought not, we cannot, permit strangers to marker in a matter of so vital importance.

The Administration of the properties of their kind sympathies. They hate us, and denounce us, as pirates, man-stealers, tyrants. They are ready to turn the demon of estruction loose among us, and to leave us to struggle for ourselves, whilst they acreen themselves at a distance.

ROBERT CRAIG.

PROSLAVERY DIGNITY AND DECENCY! The following aled (!) toast was drank at the recent anniversary of the Milton Social and Benevolent (!) Society,' at ayer's hotel, in 'a company of about eighty ladies

The Ladies who have recently petitioned our Legis-James who have recently petitioned our Legis-line to de away all distinction of color:—In heaven's same let their prayer be granted;—and may the sin-lences, be accommodated with Black Husbands,— and the married ones, with a 'Milk and Molasses'



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD. OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1839.

tion of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of slavery in the non slaveholding States is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, attended with no good; that the amelioration of the condition of the slaves is not enhanced, and that it is a violation of the fisht which ought ever to exist among the States in the same Confederacy.

Resolved, That the schemes of the Abolitionists for the pretended happiness of the slaves are, in the opinion of this General Assembly, wild, delusive, and fanatical; and have a direct tendency to destroy the harmony of the Union, to rivet the chain of the slaves and to destroy the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Resolved, That all attempts to abolish slavery in the States of this Union. or 'to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of this General Assembly, in 'violation of the Constitutions of one portion of this General Assembly, in 'violation of the Constitution of the United States, and destructive of the fundamental principles on which rests the union of these States.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is unwise, impolitic, and inexpedient, to repeal any law now in force, imposing disabilities upon black and mulatto persons, thus placing them upon an equality with the whites, so far as the Legislature can do, and indirectly inviting the black population of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of every State in the Confederacy.

Taste.—Seven hundred and thirty-six females of tyrn, have petitioned the Legislature to repeal all laws, fortherith, which make a distinction between the constitutional means in power to have all unjust, unconstitutional, and immoral laws which are constitutional inhuman, the person that we will spur as the most base found supporting all laws which are constitutional and immoral laws reposed.

Taste.—Seven hundred and thirty-six females of the public meeting of diff

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The following documents will explain themselves. They will hereafter, we believe, furnish not the least interesting page in the history of our common country. Let them receive as they deserve, an attentive consideration.—(Ed. Ch. Witness.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of notice, the most numerous and respectable meeting which we have ever witnessed in the city of Wheeling, convened in the City Hall, on Saturlay evening, January 12. On motion of Mr. Robert Morrow, the meeting was organized by calling Currles S. Wheat, lames A. Clark, was appointed Secretary.

James A. Clark, having explained the object of the neeting.

On motion of Charles L. Hoff, it was

PREAMBLE.

with surprise and indignation, the presentation in the House of Representatives of the United States of certain petitions in relation to slavery and in opposition thereto, and purporting to be signed by certain citizens of the citizens of Wheeling, '&c. Would it of Ohio county, deem it an act of justice to themselves and a duty due from them to the state at large, to investigate the source from whence these petitions originated, to ascertain what means have been used to protuce signatures to the same, to disclaim for themselves as a people, all knowledge of the existence of such periods.

erate the circulation of such petitions within their county. Therefore, be it resolved by the citizens of the city of Wheeling in public meeting assembled:

1. Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that the said petitions were planned and written in Pennsylvania, by a few miserable famities and abolitionists, living close to the line dividing Pennsylvania and Virginia, who have taken advantage of that resolving to our state in attempting to disseminate.

vania and Virginia, who have taken advantage of that proximity to our state in attempting to disseminate their odious principles and to scatter their detestable publications amongst our people.

2. Resolved, That with the exception of John Emory and two or three other names, this meeting is satisfied and convinced that the signatures to the said petitions were obtained by the grossest fraud and misrepresentation, and that this meeting upon examination have found that all the petitions which have been presented in Congress from the county of Ohio have been signed but by twenty-five persons, being the same individuals to each petition, and a part of those minors, and iduals to each petition, and a part of those minors, and

OHIO RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by a large majority of the present Democratic Legislature of Ohio in relation to Abolitionism. They were introduced by Mr. Hood:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That in the opinion of this General Assembly ours is a Government of limited powers; that all powers onto delegated by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of slavery in the non-slaveholding States is, in the opinion of resolutions contain severe and unjust reflections

Lynn, have petitioned the Legislature to repeal all laws, forthwith, which make a distinction between the citizens of this State on account of difference in color. This seems to smack of amalgamation of the blackest sort.—Knecland's Investigator.

Seems to smack of amalgamation of the blackest sort.—Knecland's Investigator. public view as violators of the laws of our country

A N T I - S L A V E R Y.

Abolition in Virginia!

THE VIRGINIA PETITIONS—THE WHEELING MEETING—RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PETITIONERS.

The following documents will explain themselves. They will hereafter, we believe, furnish not the least of the meeting held in the city hall of Wheeling, on the 12th of January; and we specially request the be published in all papers which published in proceedings of the meeting held in the city hall of Wheeling, on the 12th of January; and we specially request the respective papers of Ohio, Brook, and Marshall counties, the Madisonian, of Washington city, the Liberator, of Boston, the Emancipator, of New York, the Pennsylvania Freeman, of Philadelphia, the Christian Witness, of Pittsburgh, and the Philanthropist, of Cincinnation making the came and that a comp we sent to the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHEELING GAZETTE.

On motion of Charles L. Hoff, it was

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five lished a preamble and sundry resolutions, purporting to bave been adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of Wheeling. Now, sir, as the aforesaid preamble and whereupon the chair appointed John I. Jacob, C. L. Holl, Geo W. Wilson, Benjamin F. Kelley, and James A. Clark; and the committee having retired for a short time, returned, and reported the fellowing preamble and resolutions, which, after several spirited and foreible addresses from Samuel Sprigg, Charles L. Hoff, Eli B. Swearingen, and James A. Clark, were unanimously widely extended publication of the preamble and resolutions in question.

1. Then we would ask those who adopted the pream-Whereas, the citizens of Wheeling have observed ble, whether they meant that all the citizens of Wheeling the surprise and indignation, the presentation in the ling attended the meeting, and it so, whether they all

star people, an anowenge of the existence of stein pe-titions until the moment of their presentation in Con-gress, and to repudiate with scorn the idea that the cit-zens of Ohio county would protect the authors or tol-erate the circulation of such petitions within their count. The county would protect the superson of the crate the circulation of such petitions within their county. The county would be considered the per-turbations within their county. What do the per-turbations within their county. such petitions within their county.' What do the persons whose language we have now quoted mean, when they say they would scorn to protect the signers of the obnoxious petitions? Do they mean that they will not protect the signers from the penalty of any of our state laws? What law of Virginia have we violated by signing certain petitions and sending them to our National Legislature? But suppose we had violated some legislative enactments by signing the petitions referred to, would not such enactment be in contravention of our state constitution, and therefore of no force? Did not 'the citizens of Wheeling,' or such of them as any

not 'the citizens of Wheeling,' or such of them as approved of the preamble, know that the Constitution of Virginia secures to her citizens the liberty of speech and of the press? If we had violated the constitution or laws of our state, we suppose that the citizens of Wheeling who have expressed so much 'indignation' and 'secure' in their recently much security. wheeling who have expressed so much 'indignation' and 'scorn' in their preamble, would not have been backward in referring to the part of our civil constitution or laws infringed. But suppose, further, that our conduct had subjected us to a prosecution under the constitution and laws of Virginia, did not the citizens of Wheeling know that our Federal Constitution guaranties to all the citizens of the United States the privilege of retitioning. Congress a part which is a constitution of the citizens of the United States the privilege of retitioning Congress as a second of the citizens of the United States the privilege of retitioning Congress as a second of the citizens of the United States the privilege of retitioning Congress as a second of the citizens of the United States the privilege of retitioning Congress as a part of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the Congress as a constant of the citizens of the citizen sented to the yearth-five persons, being the same individuals to each petition, and a part of those minors, and considering the dishonorable and secret practices to obtain them, is considered by this meeting as a gross and miscrabla failure to afts a likel upon the county of the same individual to the control of the said petition shall be found to have risclated the laws of the state, we pledge ourselves to presecute him to the said petition in shall be found to have risclased the laws of the state, we pledge ourselves to presecute him to the tumost rigor the roof, and we further pledge ourselves, that if at any time heretofore, the citizens of alkoning states, shall have come into our come, try, or hereafter shall come, and in like manner offend, we will use every exertion to have them apprehended and punished according to law.

4. Resolved, That the meeting fully concur with the county court of Ohio county, in their order entered on revord, requesting Mr. John Gilmor to resign his commended and punished according to law.

4. Resolved, That the proceed this county.

6. Resolved, That the shaveholding sections of the state we solemnly pledge ourselves that we will be at all times ready and prepared to assist them in maintaining our common institutions, and in executing the laws made in defence thereof.

7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers where of and published in the papers of this city, and the respective papers of the state, and that the National Intelligencer be requested to copy the same.

6. At a public meeting of sundry citizens, of Ohio county, Va. held at the renge of the county of the citizens of the papers of this city, and the respective papers of the same, and the county of the papers of the county of the citizens of the papers of the county of the citizens of the papers of the county of the citizens of the papers of the county of the papers of the

emanated? We consider truth to be the same in all ! tion to the petitions is taken from sectional prejudice, but is destitute of weight in the calm reason of a nato do this, would occupy too much of your paper; but we wish to show the injustice that is done to others by the preamble and resolutions referred to. For our own part we are sorry that any of our fellow citizes should use such intemperate language respecting the people of an adjoining state, as to call them miserable fanaties, and charge them with 'attempting to describe the states of the state of such language by the small of the states, respecting the people of another into; is not calculated to strengthen the bonds of union umong the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states, but on the other hand is calculated to the states, but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the states; but on the other hand is calculated to the would sake 'the citizens of Wheeling,' who voted for the adoption of such language respecting their meighbors of Pennsylvania, whether it is good policy in a commercial point of view to use so irritating terms in speaking of the latter? Such invectives against them are adapted to prevent not only Pennsylvanias but also the people of any other state from settling in Wheeling, or even from passing through it, if they can avoid it, should they happen to think that Congress possesses exclusive legislative power over the District of Columbia, to regulate commerce of every sort—to determine on what condition they will admit new states into the construction of the singers of the political sentiments on other singers of the state of the political sentiments on other singers of the state of the political sentiments of controlled to the

ith which it is connected.

to do, and what the Constitution of the United States expressly says we may do, and what we believed the welfare of our own country required us to do, is we fear, for them to fix an indelible stain on our national glory. What would have been the emotions of the Eet is on the 12th ult. and had he sensibilities and patriotism similar to what he possessed, when as an instrument in the hand of Providence, he acheived the liberties of his country? We wish that the first? Will not then the whole lead to the sensibilities of his country? We wish that the first? Will not then the whole lead to the sensition of the common in our political meetings?

Ohio County, Va. March 4th, 1839.

BURNING OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL. Extract from Rev. Dr. Channing's Letter to Jona-

than Phillips, Esq. on the Slavery Question. tion to the petitions is taken from sectional prejudice, but is destitute of weight in the calm reason of a national republican. It is not, however, our object to enter into a discussion of the merits of the petitions; enter into a discussion of the merits of the petitions; to obthis, would occupy too much of your paper; but we wish to show the injustice that is done to others by the preamble and resolutions referred to. For our part we are sorry that any of our fellow citizens allow me then to say a few words on a topic, which has given me many rainful thoughts, the more rainful.

feel so much indignation and scorn respecting the presentation of certain petitions in Congress from some of the cltizens of this county? Whether there are abolitionists, or abolition doctrines in existence or not, in this connty, we will not here give our opinion; but those who deny the existence of both, as the authors of the above resolution have done, must claim to themselves a more than ordinary penetration into the private sentiments of others respecting the course which Congress and the slaveholding states should pursue in relation to slavery. It is strange that the absurdity of such a resolution did not appear to the meeting. Certainly the publication of it is calculated to diminish whatever credit might be thought due to the others with which it is connected. ith which it is connected.

In conclusion we would remark, that we accord to voted women, whose hearts were burdened with the in In conclusion we would remark, that we accord to the citizens of Wheeling, in common with the citizens of every other part of the Union, the right to meet and express, without reserve, their opinion in reference to the merits of our petitions, and to send counter petitions to Congress, if they think that the welfare of the nation requires them to do so: but that they should not only cast us out of their protection as out-laws, but also themselves threaten not to tolerate us to do what the Constitution and Laws of Virginia permit us to do, and what the Constitution of the United States expressly says we may do, and what we believed the

eived the liberties of his country? We wish that lating fire? Will not then the whole land be light the persons who composed the meeting had read his farewell Address before they assembled: had they done so, it is likely that the premble and resolutions would have assumed a very different form from what would have assumed a very different form from what they took. We would ask whether a preamble with so sharp an edge, if applied in practice, would not cut up by the roots the Tree of Liberty, which was planted by the unremitting toil of our forefathers, and watered by their blood? And are not such inflammatory proceedings calculated to banish out of our state the best portion of the inhabitants? If the cutizens of Wheeling with the perform a duty to the state, by expressing their indignation against the violators of her laws as well as the laws of Heaven; certainly they may have frequent ocasions of assembling, without meetings to anathematize those who are in the cases in question breaking no laws human or divine.

quent ocasions of assembling, without meetings to anathematize those who are in the cases in question breaking no laws human or divine.

John Bushfield,
John Bushfield,
John Brownlee, Sr.
Hugh Brownlee, Sr.
William Bushfield,
Tho's Abercrombie,
William Morrison,
Jacob Nuss.
Samuel Lewis,
George Whittam.
John Humes,
We append the order of the Ohio County Court calling upon Justice Gilmor to resign, with the reply of the latter. They are necessary to complete the history of this most extraordinary transaction.—Ed. Cit.
Witness.

Ohio County Court,
January Term, 1839,
It having been represented to the Court that John Gilmor, a Justice of the Peace for Ohio County, has, contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, for the suppression of incendiary publications, been guilty of a violation of said Act, by signing Abolition petitions, which said petitions were presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, by John Quincy Adams. It is ordered that the said John Gilmor be requested to resign it of the States, by John Quincy Adams. It is ordered that the said John Gilmor be requested to resign be unanimous desire of a majority of the acting Justices of this county.

A copy—Teste John M Colloch, Clerk O. C.
Ohio County, Va.
March 4th, 1839. The nerves of our people are particularly sensitive on this point, and Incendiarism will become the fashion, if this plea will suffice for it. Every householder should lift up his voice against the dangerous doctrine.

But we have not yet touched the great cause of the conflagration of the Hall of Freedom. Something

Ohio County, Va. |
March 4th, 1832. |
To the Worshipful the Justices of Ohio County.

The Sheriff, on the 1st inst. handed me a communication, purporting to be a copy of an order of the County Court, dated January Term, 1839; in white your honors request me to resign my office of Justice of the Peace. I deem myself in duty bound to inform you, that I will not comply with your request, for the following reasons:

1. In the preamble to the order you charge me with having violated the Act of the Legislature of Virginia for the suppression of incendiary publications. In my judgment the signing of abolition petitions does not, either in letter or spirit, violate the act in question. This law relates entirely to other matters than signing abolition petitions.

2. To comply with your request might be imputed to the motive of fear, and consequently construed into a tacit acknowledgment of guilt.

3. A compliance with your request would be a dangerous precedent, establishing the principle that a difference of opinion amongst the members of court on a political or moral question, is a suffcient cause to justify the majority to require the minority to resign.

4. The penalties of the act in question, being fine and imprisonment; I am led to believe that you have fallen into a mistake in regard to the spirit of the law, from the fact of your annexing a penalty of your own making, viz. resignation of the Hall of Freedom. Semething was to work that you have been expressed, in the form of a resolution. But perhaps the excitement, under which it was adopted, prevented the study of form.

\*The threats which are couched in the preumble, form of a resolution. But perhaps the excitement, under which it was adopted, prevented the study of form.

AGENTS. MAINE-Seth Rogers, Brewer; Natha

Inherst.
VERMONT-John Bement, Woodstock.
Massachuserts-C. Whippite, Newburgport;
Massachuserts-Boutoit Groton; B. P. Newh VERBONY-JOHN Gemeint, Productors,
Massachusettes-C. Whippie, Newburgport: Ieshe Stdards,
Altanofeld: Luther Boutoli Grodes: B. Y. Newball, Susgens: R.
Wilder, Frichnerg M. King, H. Boylston; J. Church, Speingfeld: W. & S. R. Uves, Solem: Heavy Hemission, Dudley: Daniel
G. Holmes, Lowelt; Joshah V. Marshall, Davdeere and electivity;
Richard C. French, Pattleters, Nat. In Newboard Hamore: Win.
Richards, H. Wilder, J. H. Hand, Andrewson, W. W.
Richards, H. Wannells: Thos. J. Bulker, Harcester, W. W. C. Stone,
Watertown: Wm. L. Dennis, Oxforwith: Israel Perkins, Lynn.
Elijah Bird, Tanaton; John Bailey, New-Redford,
Richards, G. Tanaton; John Bailey, New-Redford,
Richards, C. John Bailey, New-Redford,
Richards, M. C. Stone, William Adams, Pawtucket; Elias Smith,
Powtidence.

Rinor Lights — William Adams, Pascincket; Eine Smith, Providence.
Connection—Geo. W. Benevat, Brooking: 19 B. D. Hidsorf, Wolcatteritie; 8. S. Cowley, Interface! Thos Kinne, Jr. Norwick. New Yons—J. P. Bishop and Daniel Judeon, Utica: Henry Mott: Henry Willis: Charles S. Morton Albany; 8. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ranselaer, N. City. Samuel Dubon, Casenoria: James C. Fuller Skaterickets; John H. Barket, Peru. Pennyelvania—H. C. Howel, Pictology; W. H. Clarke, Alleghony; M. Breston, West Gree; Joseph Fulton, Jic Stean; Thomas Peart, Enterprise: T. Bunhieton, Rusaelfide; B. Kent, Andrewsk Bridge: John Co., Homeston; Rev. Charles A. Boydy, Sirie, Drie Co.
Osto—C. K. Bushnell and Wur; M. Johnson, Cincinnati; Vintubiana: N. Miller, Jr. Sandyelle; Joseph A. Dugdale, South Charlestown.

NO. 16.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

heinous crime to sit or walk with a human being, whoever he may be!

ever he may be!

It just occurs to me, that I have forgotten the circumstance, which filled to overflowing the cup of Abolitionist wickedness in Philadelphra. The great offence was this, that certain young women of anti-slavery faith, were seen to walk the streets with colored young men! Of the truth of this allegation, which has been denied, I am not able to judge; but allowing its correctness, I must think that to violate the majesty of the laws, and to convalse a whole city, because a few young women thought fit to manifest in this way their benevolence towards a despised race,

'Resembles ocean into tempest wrought

'Resembles ocean into tempest wrought To wast a feather, or to drown a fly.'

Offences against manners are wisely left to the scourge of public opinion, which proves itself, in such cases a more effectual as well as more inerciful discipline than burning, or the gallows. If ridicule and indignation will not put down supposed misdemeanors of this class, what will force avail?—May I be here allowed to counwhat will force avail?—May I be here allowed to counsel my fair abolitionist friends, (if they have really fallen hato the 'unpardonable transgression? laid to their charge,) to respect hereafter the usages of society in regard to their communications with the other sexiff their anti-slavery zeal compels them to bear testimony against the prejudice, which excludes the colored people from the society of the whites, let them choose for their associates the women of the despised caste. With less defiance of opinion, they will thus give equal expression to their interest in the wronged. I believe, however, that the less conspicuous their zeal in this and other public movements, the better. There are none, for whom I feel a deeper and more affectionate solicitude, than for the young of the other sex; and when I think of their inexperience, and of the strength of their sensibility, and then consider how exposed they are, on occasions of struggle and excitement, to unconscious imprudences, which may throw a shade over of their sensibility, and then consider how exposed they are, on occasions of struggle and excitement, to unconscious imprudences, which may throw a shade over their characters not soon to be dispelled, and which, in their calmer hours, may visit them with secret upbraidings, or with iears of having started from the proper path, I cannot but desire, that, whilst they open their hearts to all generous sympathies, they should postpone the public manifestation of their zeal toratiper age.

The violence, which was offered the Abblittonists for their reception of the colored people to frees secial.

The violence, which was offered the Abolitionists for their reception of the colored people to freer social intercourse, was the more aggravated, because, if they erred in the matter, their motive was a generous one, not got up for the occasion, but proved to be sincere by their whole conduct. They say, that the colored ruce, ground as they have been in the dust by long tyranny, and still suffering under prejudices which forbid their elevation, are entitled to peculiar regard from the disciples of him who came to raise the fallen, 'to seek and save the lost.' They look on this people with peculiar sympathy, because subjected to peculiar hardships. With this view, they are anxious to break down the distinction, or at least, to diminish the distance, bethe distinction, or at least, to diminish the distance, between the black man and the white, believing that in this way only, the degrading influences of the infinites of years can be overcome. Allow this to be an error; is it not a generous one? Is there nothing holy in sympathy with the wronged? Are feelings of benevolent concern, for whatever portion of our race, to be in-sulted, and to bring down violence on our heads, besulted, and to bring down violence on our heads, because they transgress conventional rules and the forms of 'good society'? That ignorant and coarse people should treat the motives of the Abolitionists with scorn, cannot surprise us; but that any, who belong to what is called the respectable and refined class, should join the fierce multitude in persecuting men of worth and humanity, admits no excuse. Does it not show, that the line of separation between the high and low is not as broad as we sometimes imagine; that much which passes for refinement is mere gloss; and that when the essions are stirred up by the concurrence of numbers. ssions are stirred up by the concurrence of numbers, he friends of order' can set laws at defiance as bold-

MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE .- Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, Eng. has published a long letter in the British Emancipator, giving his views respecting a general movement of the whole civilized world, in relation to the abolition of the Slave Trade, and of slavery itself, by the aid of a General Society, (in which Christians of all denominations could act) founded on the principle of destroying these temperatures only Christians of all denominations could act) founded on the principle of destroying these tremendous evils, through moral and religious influence alone. The editor of the Emancipator suggests the propriety of calling together from all civilized nations, a General Anti-Slavery Conference, to be held in London, in the month of May or June, 1840; and remarks that delegates or communications might be had from philan-thropists in the United States, France, Denmark, Swe-den, Holland, Jamaica, Hayti, Columbia, Mexico, India, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, &c.

We make the following extract from Mr. Sturge's etter. To our mind it is conclusive, as we have here-ofore expressed ourself, that the abolition of the slave trade can never be secured, but by the abolition of slave-ry itself .- Zion's Herald.

In the year 1807, England declared the trade piracy In the year 1807, England declared the trade piracy; and since that time, (a period of upwards of 31 years,) it is estimated that we have spent about twenty milbions sterling in treaties with foreign powers, naval armaments, &c. &c., besides the loss of the lives of thousands and ten thousands of British soldiers and sailors to secure its abolition. But so far from having effected the object, the trade, which at the highest computation in 1807 was stated at 70,000 slaves per annum, has increased to at least 150,000, conveyed every year to the different slave countries in the western world. Such are the wide spread horrors of the system at the present moment, that it has been estimated on data-

the present moment, that it has been estimated on data which can hardly be called in question, that at least two lives are sacrificed in procuring one living-victim, in the internal wars fomented for the purpose in the interior of Africa, in the march to the coast, and in the agonies of the middle passage. The vessels now built for the purpose are the fastest sailers in the world; and so little have they to fear from our cruisers, that it is said the insurance offices at the Havana cover the risk of capture for 15 per cent., and that they are very profitable concerns. The unhappy beings are stowed into these miserably shallow vessels like bales of goods, and notwithstanding the dreadful loss of life, the profits in the trade are now estimated at fully 180 percent. the present moment, that it has been estimated on data its in the trade are now estimated at fully 180 percent. Besides this desolating traffic, which annually sacrifices about half a million of the inhabitants of Africa, an internal trade from the slave-breeding to the shave-consuming states in North America, of the most revolting, bind has arrange my which its reprinct particular. kind, has sprung up, which is variously estimated at from 50 to 100,000 human beings per annum. To this it is to be added, that upwards of five millions of the descendants of Africa are now in a state of the most cruel bondage in the western world.

SLAVERY-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS. Thomas Kinnicut of Worcester, Chairman of the Special Joint Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the deliverance of citizens of

peniency of providing for the deliverance of edizens of this Commonwealth, who may be imprisoned and liable to be sold as slaves,' REFORTED, 'that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.'

The people will discharge Thomas Kinnicut from the consideration of this and all other legislative subjects at the next election. They did right in not choosing him at the last election, and the Legislature did wrong inchoosing him.

at the last election, and the Legislature did wrong inchoosing him.

Geo. Braddern of Nantucket, of the same committee, made a minority Report, which is printed in pamphlet form; and a most able, faithful, and comprehensive report it is. We admire this man for his fearless independence, as well as for his reason and humanity. He has some soul. Mr. Braddburn has adduced a great number of striking cases of the imprisonment of free citizens from the free States, who were to be sold into boudage to pay prison charges unless redecreed. These cases are far more numerous and aggravated than we had supposed. Mr. Braddburn has not feared to stand up for the rights of the weak, the injured and the oppressed, and we honor him for so doing. We have been particularly pleased with the manner in which he has lashed Minot Thayer of Braintree, who has spent his time in vain attempts to ridicule and insult respectively formed activities. has lashed Missel Thayer of Braintree, who has specifistime in vain attempts to ridicule and insult respectable female petitioners. It is said that Thayer has given notice that he shall after this session withdraw from legislation. If he should, it would be one wise act in his life, for which the Commonwealth might well afford to pay him a salary.—Lyna Record.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger, that there are a number of infamous wretches in that city, engaged in kidnapping children, and detaining them to secure a reward for their restoration.

Reported for the Liberator. DEBATE ON MINOT THAYER'S REPORT CON-

CERNING THE DORCHESTER PETITION. House of Representatives,

Monday, April 8. MR. BRABURN, of Nantucket .- I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, to be spared the necessity of saying any thing on the subject of this report. I had hoped to be able to let it pass the House in quietness and without discussion, in compliance with the expressed wishes of various persons most deeply interested in the matter. were the report what I had reason to expect it would be, it would certainly, so far as I am concerned, have been permitted to take this course. But such, unfortunately, as it seems to me, is not the fact It is, in some essential respects, a very different report, as well from what I had been authorized to anticipate, as from what, in my judgment, it ought to be. I cannot, consent to let it pass unnoticed. Nay, I feel bound, for reasons which I shall presently state, to protest against its acceptance by the House.

The lateness of the hour (a little past 6, P. M.) makes me feel the less scrupulous of occupying a little time on this subject, for I know the House would attend to no other business to-night, even if this were passed over. But they who cannot sympathize with the deep interest taken in this matter by the gentleman from Braintree, or who do not care to hear me talk about it, can go home to their suppers, and leave us to ourselves. There will be no other business done here to-night.

To the statement of facts contained in the appendix of this report, I know not, Mr. Speaker, that I have any objections to make. It is probably a true statement. Nor do I feel called on to undertake a defence of any improprieties, or any unwise, careless, or negligent modes of procedure, which the Committee may have shown to have been exercised by any individuals, with respect to the 'Dorchester petition.' I am as free as the Committee, or as any other persons, to condemn the employment of all improper means, in the getting up of petitions, either on this or on any other And I will not disguise my conviction, that there is often a great want of care, of prudence, and right discrimination, manifested by those who procure signatures to the various petitions which come up to us here. I lament that it should be so, I have no apology, therefore, to offer for those who adopt or sanction this loose, careless way of obtaining signatures to memorials. On the contrary, I will not be behand the gentleman from Braintree himself, in expressions of severe reprobation of their practice. I think it rends to pullify the value of the right of petition And I shall rojoice, if the investigations of the present Committee shall operate, in any degree, to induce greater-circumspection in the exercise of this important right.

But why the gentleman from Braintree should have singled out this petition, and made it the object of so searching an examination, I am not quite able to onceive. For the petition from Dorchester is involved in no peculiarity of condition. An equally searching examination of some other petitions, which have been presented to this House, would prove them obnoxions to objections not less forcible, perhaps, than those urged against this. I doubt if even the petition of H. G. Otis and others could have well sustained the shock of a similar onset. Why did not the gentleman pounce upon that, as he did upon the one of the women of Dorchester, and move the appointment of a special Committee to ascertain if any 'fraud' had been perperrated in the obtainment of its signers?

tions to this report, I desire to acknowledge, and I do so with great satisfaction, the perfect justice it does to the character and motives of the petitioners. And I con gratulate its author on the discovery he has made. touching 'the virtues and graces of the memorialists I knew, if he went into the investigation, he would make this discovery ; I knew he would find them to be virtuous women,' notwithstanding his assertion, on the occasion of my presenting their petition, that he did not believe there was one such among them.

[Here Mr. Bradburn was interrupted by Mr. Thayer, stated, that he never made such an assertion What he said was this, that he did not believe there were ten virtuous women among them, who knew what they were about when they signed.] Ir. Speaker, I can prove by a large majority of this

House, that the gentleman from Braintree did make the assertion I have imputed to him. But as he denies the fact, I suppose it would not be in order for me to say any thing further about it, except perhaps to add, that I am perfectly willing to leave the point of difference between us to the silent decision of members, who heard the remarks of the gentleman. But the gentle man's own explanation of what he said, which, from courtesy as well as from parliamentary usage, I am bound to accept, does not relieve the difficulty at all. It is, in principle, precisely the same as the expression I understood him to employ. For it makes no differ ence whether he referred to one, or ten, or a hundred in either case, the imputation were equally atrocious, and equally unworthy of a man who makes the slightest pretensions to the possession, I will not say of courteousness, but of common decency.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, that I felt bound to protest against the acceptance of this report by the House. I will now proceed to state my reasons. And I forewarn the House, that I shall prove this learned Committee to be involved in ignorance not less gross, while it is incomparably more disgraceful, than any which they have taken so much pains to prove upon the petitioners; incomparably more disgraceful, I say, because the latter are favored with fewer means of information. and prefer no claims to superior knowledge. At page 10th of their report, the Committee say :

'It is not necessary for the Committee to vindicate the poley of those statutes from the severe reproach with which they have been assailed. Adopted by the venerated fathers of New-England in the early period of its history, they were approved by the founders of the Constitution in the re-enactment of provincial leg-islatica, and in recent time received the sanction of the statesmen who revived the whole legal system of the Commonwealth. The bitter words which have been applied, while they are insulting to the memories of our ascestors, are unjust to their descendants.'

Mr. Speaker, the second of these three brief senten ces contains three direct falsehoods, besides authorizing a fourth one by way of inference; and in the last, I charge the Committee with having uttered a fifth false. hood, and to have transcended the duties devolved on them by the order of this House, under which they have professedly acted.

Sir, it is not true, that the statutes whose abrogation is prayed for by the petitioners were 'adopted by the venerated fathers of New-England.' The statute-book of those fathers was never disgraced by the existence upon its pages of any such atrocious laws. The fathers of New-England, bigots though they have been denominated, and perhaps with good reasons, were never guilty of so contemptible an exercise of the intellect. as to be led to the imputation of any moral qualities to the mere accident of color. Their marriage laws recognized no 'distinction' founded on a difference of complexion. The distinction made in those laws, was ounded, not on the bue of the skin, but upon religion. It was the intermarriage of Christians and Heathens. and not of persons differing only in complexion, that our worthy ancestors legislated to prevent. you an extract from their law on this subject. The law was chacted in October, 1708 :

And be it further declared and enacted by the auor Scottish subjects, nor of any other Christian na othin this province, shall any negro or mulatto, ' &c. - Ancient Charters and Laws of Massachusetts, p. 748.

This was the law on this subject 'adopted by the venerated fathers of New-England.' But modern refinement, in its unchristian hatred of color, has stricken out the word 'Christian,' and inserted the word 'white.' Our 'venerated fathers' might have urged, in behalf of their law, something bearing the semblance of reason; for we know, that religious opinions do exert an influence on the character; but if there be any connexion between the mind and the color of one's face, I have yet that fact to learn; and in that case, I confess I should feel a little curiosity to learn, also how such connexion obtains.

Mr. B., and said it was not in order to charge a mem- original constitution somewhat modified, I should have er with uttering what he knew to be false.] Sir, I some hope of his repentance; but, as the case stands, I refer no such charge against the gentleman from give him up.

Braintree. I would here charge neither him nor any

Mr. Speaker, in recounting some of the falsehoods, Braintree. I would here charge neither him nor any he heel of the session, or of there being an insufficien. petitioners could be in the latter. cious uncle, who succeeded in proving that one of House. the parents was contaminated with a slight admixture | Before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, I must advert to an ot up against this bill, which had passed the House port, at p. 8. says :

se I do not mistake the meaning of the Committee, know of no one, who has employed words more severe words' to the marriage laws of 'our ancestors.' I miss, which is admitted, I have either too little or too have spoken only of our own present laws on that submuch 'causality' to perceive. Here is a married horrence of them is too deep to be fully expressed by mitting property to their own offspring; while the forany words. As, therefore, I have had no reference, in mer, by the same law, are regarded as living in the and have said nothing, at all applicable to any laws of eirs, it follows, necessarily, that the accusation without foundation in truth, that it is, what I have pro.

But what if the laws on our statute-book, whose re-England, and I had applied all the bitter words to em, which I am alleged to have done by the Commitce? Would that authorize the Committee to charge e with insulting the memories of our ancestors? izing the hanging of persons as witches? or against to them for having communicated it to us I conclude, Mr. Speaker, as I began, with he halter, for daring 'to obey God rather than men, and which, for the same reason, cut off the ears of Bap. Were it obnoxious to only a moiety of the objections tists, burnt their churches, and banished them to the then wilderness of Rhode Island? If so, then I would which I have urged against it—and those I have mensay, let the memories of our ancestors be insulted. Let uch insult be poured out upon their memories, without such barbarous laws shall have been blotted from our atute-book!

ar ancestors,' how could that have concerned this Com. nittee? Who authorized them to give an opinion on he nature or tendency of my language? Certain am that this House gave them no such authority. The usiness committed to them by the House was very clain, and not to be easily mistaken. We authorized hem to inquire if any 'fraud' was committed in proturing the names attached to the Dorchester petition, and to report to us. This, then, was their business, and posed an adjournment, giving as a reason for so do heir only legitimate business. It was therefore, that asserted, that in writing an opinion on words used by ne, or by any other person, either here or elsewhere, hey had transcended the powers which were devolved on them by this House.

And now, Sir, that I have alluded to this subjectwithin their competency to establish courts, or Commitees, for any purposes of this sort. The people did not end us here, to settle the disputed boundaries of wonan's 'appropriate sphere,' or to say what is, or is not nsistent 'with the modesty of a virtuous woman.' course, we could have conferred no such power on berefore charge the Committee with having, in this natter also, greatly transcended the powers devolved them by this House-with having recklessly, daringusurped the exercise of functions, which could not be gitimately exercised even by the Legislature itself. But suppose the House possessed these powers, and, in-tead of appointing this learned and refined Committee inquire if any 'fraud' had been practised touching e Dorchester petition, had appointed them to consider and determine points of delicacy, of etiquette, or of fe-nale modesty. And suppose, that after holding numerus and protracted sessions, and bestowing, with anxis solicitude, much serious consideration and deep dection on this matter of gravest moment, they should eport, as the grand result of their deep, anxious, and tins-taking deliberations, 'that it is inconsistent with And the gentleman from Nantucket did likewise mos the modesty of a virtuous woman to solicit the repeal of shamefully abuse that old gentleman, (Mr. Greenleaf,

Well, Sir, as no law like the present existed in the laws restraining alliances between persons whose comstatute-book of 'the venerated fathers of New-England,' plexions may chance to be not exactly aske. What, I ask, even in such an event, ought decent men to think among 'the re-enactments of previncial legislation.' of the Committee? Would they not find it difficult to Besides, Judge Dane, in his Abridgment, says express-determine, which was the more deserving of commisly, that the provincial legislature followed, in this mat- seration, the heads or the hearts of a Committee, that er, the Levitical law. And what was the Levitical could arrive at a 'deliberate conviction' of so ineffable Why, simply that no Jew should an absurdity? What do these petitioners pray for, that narry a Heathen. It had no reference whatever to should so shock the Committee's refined and delicate olor, but was designed to preserve the purity of the sentiments of modesty? They ask for the repeal of a law, which annihilates the marriage covenant, which And, Sir, it also follows, as a legitimate corollary inflicts odium, most execrable, on honest men and worom what I have just said, that it was not the law men, which audaciously, and with blasphemy unspeakdopted by the fathers of New-England, which 'in re- able, presumes to put assunder those whom God Alent time received the sanction of the statesmen who mighty hath himself joined together, which, with ruffian evised the whole legal system of the Commonwealth.' spirit, robs helpless children of their rightful inherit-The present law, I repeat, is of a character entirely lance, and consigns them to all the infamy of bastardifferent from that of our fathers, with which it has ism. This, Sir, is what the petitioners ask for, and een confounded by this learned Committee.

The inferential falsehood, which I pronounced to be the gentleman from Braintree, in this report, has dared ntained in the extract I read from the report, is to stigmatize them with doing that which is 'inconsisus, that the present law has given universal satisfac- tent with the modesty of virtuous women.' Sir, if that on to the people of the Commonwealth, or, at least, gentleman had ever been so fortunate as to obtain a wife hat no opposition has been made to it, until the recent and been blessed with children worthy of a decent sitation of the question, which grew out of the pre- mother, or was it possible for him to rise to the moral tation to this House of the Dorchester petition. It is, dignity of a just appreciation of woman's character, and Sir, an utterly false idea, that this law has met with to form a conception of the inborn rights, and the just opposition till the present session of this Legislature. claims for protection, of innocent, spotless children,-he And the gentleman from Braintree, having been a had never penned this vile, blackguard aspersion of the nember of this House for many years, should have modesty of these petitioners; no, Sir, never, never. mown it to be false. [The Speaker here interrupted And if he were transformed into a young man, and his

other member with intentional falsehood. But, Sir, I and usurpations of power, which this learned, and pohave an idea (you know what it is,) which I wish to lite, and dignified Committee have been guilty of perexpress; how shall I express it? by what name shall petrating in the report now before the House, Uhave call it? [The Speaker said, the gentleman might say imputed no intentional wrong to that Committee .was incorrect, or inaccurate.] That, Sir, is quite as That were a violation of 'the rules,' which I have remuch as I meant to say. I say, then, that the idea in solved never to disregard, except it shall be done uestion is 'incorrect or inaccurate'; and that the through a mistake of my judgment. Besides, I am disuthor of this report should have known it to be so. posed, always, to lean to the side of charity; and there-For, in 1831, this whole subject was brought up in this forc I charge all the falsehoods and usurpations i House. A bill, providing for the repeal of the laws question, to the account of gross ignorance on the part now complained of, then passed the House, almost of the Committee; an ignorance, however, which, as I without a dissenting vote; and it failed of passing to said in the outset of my remarks, is more disgraceful enacted, only in consequence of being crowded into in them, than any which they have charged upon the

y of time. On that occasion, the venerable Mr. Ran- Now, Sir, it is because of the false statements made ul of Beverly, then a member of the House, recited by this committee, and their unwarrantable transgreseveral deep'y interesting facts of oppression, which he sions of the duty devolved on them by the order under the operation which they acted, by going beyond it, and treating on those laws. Among those facts was this, that a matters not within their competency to treat under mily of children were robbed of a valuable estate by that order; it is because of this, Sir, that I feel bound he villainous yet perfectly legal interference of an ava. to protest against the acceptance of this report by the

of the African color-or perchance it was a few drops argument (or what was probably designed as such) of This control of the blood that once coursed in the veins of old King this Committee. I allude to the attempt to show, that the law, whose repeal is asked for by the women of the close of this session of the Legislature, and the Dorchester, does not make any distinction among our pening of the next, a clamor about amalgamation was citizens on account of a difference in color. The re-

got up against this bill, which had passed the House by so unanimous a vote; and perhaps it was chiefly in consequence of this, that the subject was permitted to remain undisturbed, until our present session.

The falsehood contained in the last sentence of the extract read from the report, consists in accusing me of 'insulting the memories of our ancestors,' by 'applying bitter words' to their marriage laws. I suppose I do not mistake the meaning of the Committee.

This is the argument, or the thing intended as such when I apply this part of their report to myself; for I by the Committee. Let us look at it. It asserts, that because the law restrains the white person from marthan I have on this subject; indeed, I believe I am the rying one of a black, red, or mixed complexion, while only one in the House, who has ventured, during the it also forbids the latter to marry the former, it thereresent session, to say any thing against our marriage fore makes no distinction on account of a difference in aws. But, Sir, I deny ever having 'applied bitter color. But how this conclusion follows from the prect, which I have shown to be utterly unlike those of couple, whose complexions are alike. Yonder is a ur ancestors; and I am free to confess, that if I have married couple, whose complexions differ. The latter, ot 'applied bitter words' to the former, it was only by this law, are stigmatized as living in a state of co ecause I had no power to select such words. My ab- cubinage, and robbed of the common right of transany thing I may have said, to laws of 'our ancestors,' state of holy matrimony.' Now, Sir, is there no 'dis tinction' made by the law between these two married couples? Can you conceive of a broader 'distinction' against me, of 'insulting their memories, is And whence does it arise? Whence, but from 'a difference of color' in the first mentioned couple? But the petitioners, Mr. Speaker, are not altogether such fools, as this argument of the Committee supposes eal is prayed for by the Dorchester petitioners, were them to be. They needed not the aid of the gentleman ginally 'adopted by the venerated fathers of New from Braintree, to enable them to understand, that, if a colored person could not marry a white one, neither could a white person marry a colored one. And how ever important this information may be deemed by the Would it be 'insulting to the memories' of those an-cestors, to speak against the laws they enacted, author-all, will feel under any very extraordinary obligations

tioned do not, perhaps, constitute a tithe of the number that might be named-there would still be enough, and asing and without measure, until every vestige of more than enough to warrant the House in rejecting it. If the report be adopted, then it will go forth to the people with all its errors, its misrepresentations, its falseho But, again, suppose I had insulted 'the memories of sanctioned by the Legislature. But I am sure this Legistature has too much self-respect, too much regard for truth and the right, to give the powerful influence of its sanction to this report; and I therefore confidently trust, that the report will not be adopted.

When Mr. Bradburn had finished, Mr. THAYER, of Braintree, rose, in great warmth, t eply, Of his remarks, we shall attempt to give only the substance. Soon after taking the floor, he prothat he feared to be detained there after dark, in company with 'that man' (meaning Mr. B.) (Mr. B his own principles of free speech, and to enable the gentleman from Braintree to deliver himself of the oppressive burden with which he seemed to be labor , he would move, that the House place him (Mr. he disregard by the Committee of the instructions of B.) for the time being, in charge of the Sergeant at the order of this House, under which they were appoint- Arms.] The House refusing to adjourn, the gentleman ed to act—I will advert to one other instance in which from Braintree proceeded to state the circumstances hey have transcended their powers. It is still more which led him to make the investigation respecting the agrant, than the one of which I have just spoken. 1 Dorchester petition. He spoke of the great grief and will state it in the Committee's own language—awkward and un-English as that language chances to be.

White they (the committee) do instinct to the project.

Wife of a worthy elergyman, whose name had been with the committee of the committee While they (the committee) do justice to the purity of placed at the head of the petition without her know-purpose, they are compelled to declare their deliberate ledge and against her consent; of his astonishment, at ledge and against her consent; of his astonishment, at conviction, that it is inconsistent with the modesty of a finding Mr. Garrison, Mr. Phillips, an abolitionist lecturer, Mrs. Chapman, and various other persons, present at the meetings of the Committee—for the subject age.'—'Compelled to declare their deliberate convicion!' Mr. Speaker, who 'compelled' this Committee culty he experienced in his examination of Miss Sarah o such a declaration? Who required this work at their Baker, who professed to have conscientous scruples hands? Who erected them into a court of inquiry, for against taking an oath, and who therefore affirmed names: Who detected them into a count of including a gainst taking an outa, and twisting and turning that the settlement of questions of ctiquette, or of modesty?

Not this House, certainly. Neither could this House he could get any thing out of her. He stated, that the he could get any thing out of her. He stated, that the gentleman from Nantucket, on presenting the petition was interrupted by Mr. Bradburn, who denied this assertion, and asked permission to explain. Mr. Thayer said he had the floor, and would yield it for no expla nation.] He went on to say, that a great many of the names were placed on the petition without the knowhis Committee, even if we had desired to do so. 1 ledge of the persons to whom they belonged; that others signedwithoutknowing the object of the petition; thinking it was for the abolition of slavery in the District of Co lumbia; that some who signed it did not belong in Dorchester: that many of the signers were children that, in fact, he could find but six persons who signed it with a knowledge of the subject. He alluded to report of remarks purporting to have been made by nim, which appeared in a certain newspaper, which also contained a most vile and abusive editorial arti cle; and he denied the correctness of the remarks which were calculated to injure his good name. Sir

Who steals my purse, steals trash, But he who filches from me my goo But he who filehes from me my good name. Robs me of that which not enriches him,

of Bradford,) one of the most worthy and respectable Mr. Speaker, I beg the House to remember, that the members of this House; and had gone to Marlboro' author of the report has answered none of the objec-Chapel and applauded Mr. Phillips and others, who tions urged by me, when I was up before, against their that he was fit only to write reports on swine. The has been so much as noticed by that gentleman gentleman from Nantucket had talked a great deal They cannot be answered. The gentleman knows it. bout conscience, and declared he would rather blow He has, therefore, most wisely confined his remarks up the Commonwealth, than to violate any person's to points on which there is no difference of opinion rights. Where was his conscience, when the poor between us. But whether it was wise in him to occomen whose names were forged on that petition, cupy the time of the House in discussing such points, were suffering all manner of evil in consequence? is a question which I leave for the determination of the sconted his pretensions to conscience. He (Mr. others. If the facts developed by the investigations T.) would have been a monster himsel, if he had not had before the Committee, on which I have undertaaken the course he had with regard to this petition. ken to raise no dispute, but about which the gentle-He would have deserved to be stripped of his integu-ments—to have his bones picked as clean as the in-to my objections, could be separated from the report trument (a whale-bone cane) which the gentleman (for those facts are all embodied in an appendix attach-rom Nantucket held in his hand. For what, sir, is ed to the report,) I certainly should not object to giving from Nantucket held in his hand. For what, sir, is the condition of the gentleman whose wife's name was them the largest publicity under sanction of the General out at the head of that petition? He is a wanderer. Court; for though I might perhaps anticipate little good He has no home, and difficulty has been stirred up in yet I see no reason for supposing any harm, would get divorced from her husband, and to marry a not now 'separate the tares from the wheat.' black man. Gross frauds have been practised with the Legislature of Massachusetts, then, consent to let egard to that petition; but he would not occupy the a document, fraught with so gross misrepresentations ne of the House any longer. The facts, in the re- and other egregious errors, go out to the people under ort, he did not believe the gentleman from Nantucket the sanction of their high authority, and under the rould dispute. He would say no more at present. Mr. BRADBURN, of Nantucket .- My objections to the will not believe it. They are incapable of thus con-

Cer. Ho. C. Mught

he accuracy of a statement of mine, that is, I will that the House would lay it on the table, and permit he remark I made, in reply to a question put to me by port be laid on the table. my friend (Mr. Buckingham) from Cambridge. My her evidence of their genuineness than is usually and the Committee to be discharged. ttached to the petitions they present to the House; ut, that I had been informed, that there were gentle n, then in the House, who knew some of the signrs. I now appeal to the gentleman from Cambridge. s, or is not, a true statement of the facts in the case. pause for an answer. [Mr. Buckingham having firmed the truth of Mr. Bradburn's statement of the should himself vote against it. natter, the latter proceeded.] Mr. Speaker, I put the ssertion of the man from Braintree in one scale, and report should be taken up. He wanted it acted on. ne testimony of the gentleman from Cambridge in the He wished to introduce an order asking the discharge ther; and let the members of this House see which of the Committee, kicks the beam.'

ouse, required me to act. It was sent to me-but House. snowledge of my friendly regard for the fairer part men attempted any discussion of the subject, he should And I should have pursued the same course with re- tempted to return for his unmerciful attack was to feel gard to any other petitions, had such been entrusted as cheap as I could for half an hour. I hope both of manner, except, perhaps, that I should not have been tience and forbearance. likely to enter into the matter, with quite so commend- MR. THAYER, of Braintree, did not wish to able a zeal, were those signers men instead of wo the subject. But he thought the House would do

his bosom, placed there for the mere purpose of cir- and hear.

eman's reference to my visit to Marlboro' Chapel. same sense, in which, in the present law, the word With regard to the gentleman's assertion, that he white is employed. ould find but six names on the petition, which legiti. Mr. BRADBURN, of Nantucket, rose to reply, but nately belonged there, which were put there by the having spoken twice on the question, was told by the ersons themselves, with a perfect knowledge of the Chair, that it would not be in order. ject of the petition, it will be sufficient to say, that Mr. Russell, of West-Cambridge, hoped the House e contrary may be seen by a reference to the state- would allow the gentleman from Nantucket to speak ent of facts drawn up by the gentleman himself, and again, for he understood him to say, that he could eject, whose fault was it but their own? The peti- again,] on was before their eyes, and bore on its head and

ed members of this House, saying of one of them acceptance of it. No, not even one of those objections It has been said, that his wife wished come of it. But this cannot now be done. We canpretence of enlightening the public mind? I cannot, I loption of this report, Mr. Speaker, have not been spiring to deceive the honest people of this Common-

uched by the gentleman from Braintree. He has cupied the time of the House with matters wholly Mr. Buckingham, of Cambridge, had never before, irrelevant. But before saying any thing further, I in all his legislative experience, seen a Committee of must do what I hoped the gentleman would have given me an opportunity of doing, when I requested him to ow me to explain. I had given way for him, as I ulence and ferocity. And for his part, he should be rould to any one, who desired to make an explana- extremely sorry to have a report adopted by this House, on. But he, it seems, cannot reciprocate an act of against which there was so strong a feeling on the courtesy. He stated, that I asserted, on presenting the petition to the House, that I knew the signatures to be genuine. Sir, I pronounce this statement of the gentleman to be utterly false. It has not even a hadow of foundation in truth. And having thus tice of killing a thing by laying it on the table, with the understanding that there it should remain. He that that gentleman failed to do, when he questioned hoped this course would be taken with the report; gove it to be a falsehood. The gentleman alludes to it to die as easily as it might. He moved, that the re-

MR. THAYER, of Braintree, in a furious effervescence riend from C. inquired if I knew the signatures on that of passion, said he hoped the House would not lay the etition to be genuine. I replied, that I had no know- report on the table, and if they did, he should insist on dge, whatever, on the subject; that I possessed no having it called up again. He wished it acted on, ssessed by members of the genuineness of the names said, that when a Committee had made a full report on any subject entrusted to them, they had, in the opinion of the Chair, discharged themselves.]

> that the House take from the table, the second colored report, touching the Dorchester petition. He made the motion to gratify his friend from Braintree, but MR. THAYER, of Braintree, was very desirous the

MR. BRADBURN, of Nantucket, said the report was The gentleman from Braintree, talked as if I had laid on the table, with a perfect understanding on the nade an attack on the character of 'ladies,' and was part of the House, that it should remain and die there. villing to injure their feelings. Sir, the 'ladies' will As to discharging the Committee, the Speaker had ever thank that gentleman for defending them decided that they had already discharged themselves rom any attack of mine. I feel that it is not necessa- He, however, had no objection, personally, to the report for me to say aught to satisfy either this House, being taken up, though he thought the gentleman the ladies, that I am a friend to the latter. I have from Braintree had already compelled the House to given to both proofs of my friendship for 'ladies,' such consume quite enough of their time on this subject. s that gentleman has neither given, nor is able to But in truth, personally he would like well enough to ive. And he has quoted Shakspeare against me; hear the gentleman, if he had any thing to offer in reand, perhaps, there is more of truth in those lines of ply to the objections which had been urged against the the immortal bard, when applied, as in the present report; for, on the subject of those objections, he ase, to my friend from Braintree, than might at first did not, the other night, say one word, except that Whether it would be stealing 'trash,' to take they were, in his opinion, unworthy of notice. hat gentleman's 'purse,' I know not, and care not; Mr. B. felt bound to apprise the House, that, if the reout this I do know, and every member of this House port should be taken from the table, and the gentleman frows, that to filch from him his 'good name,' could by from Braintree, or any other member, should address no possibility 'enrich' any one-for there is none so the House on the subject, he should insist on being poor in reputation as would not be made poorer by the allowed to speak at least one hour, for he had, since commission of such a robbery. But as regards the sleeping over the subject, been favored with some new, romen connected with this petition, I need but say, and, as he thought, important ideas in relation to it, hat I have acted just as my duty, as a member of this which he should feel called on to communicate to the

wherefore to me, especially, I know not, unless a MR. Buckingham, of Cambridge, said, if the gentle creation had already reached the signers and I withdraw his motion. The gentleman from Nantuckresented it to the House. The petitioners were as- et, I was told, gave me the other day, when I was out, aulted, and, as I thought, atrociously abused, espe-ially by the gentleman from Braintree; and I repel-man. I was informed of it by a good friend on entered, as well as I was able, this assault upon their char- ing the House. And what did I do? Why, Sir, I cter, and this heartless abuse of their fair reputations. quietly took my seat, and the only arrogance I ato my care, and their signers been treated in the same the gentlemen will imitate, in some degree, my pa-

wrong to refuse to act on the report. He had no wish And the gentleman charges me with having ap- to injure the feelings of the gentleman from Nantucket. lauded 'Mr. Phillips, a lecturer,' in Marlboro' Chapel. He had a much better opinion of that gentleman's Well, sir, suppose I did, was there any thing criminal heart, than he had of some out of the House. He was that? What has it to do with the subject before the willing to alter the report, so as to remove his (Mr. House? But since the circumstance has been thus al. B's) objection to it, since his objection related only to uded to, I will confess, that I did go into Marlboro' the view taken in it of the origin of the present law.

hapel, one evening, and that, while there, I applaud. MR. THURSTON, of Lancaster, said, as the gentlemen Mr Phillips. No. it was not Mr. Phillips, either, wished to say so much on this subject, he would move that I applauded. It was that eloquent orator's truly that the use of this Hall be granted them, for two raphic description of the gentleman from Braintree, weeks, after the adjournment of the Legislature, that whom the orator denied the possession of a heart, they might be able to discuss the matter to their satisaying that instead of a heart, he carried only a muscle faction, giving all who wished it a chance to remain

plating the blood. With this description, whatever Mr. Shaw, of Bridgewater, thought the gentleman might think of its subject, I confess I was delighted; from Nantucket, had mistaken the intent of the law d if I applauded the orator, I did it with my whole on this subject in the early history of our country. eart and soul. So much. Mr. Speaker, for the gen- He thought our fathers used the word Christian, in the

opended to his report. The assertion is false. And point out five falsehoods in some half dozen lines of any signed the petition without understanding its the report. [The House having voted to let him speak MR. BRADBURN, of Nantucket, was grateful to the front, and within the narrow space of some two or House for their indulgence, and would occupy their three lines, an explicit, an unambiguous expression of time only for a moment, for he did not feel at liberty object. To assert, therefore, that they signed it to construe the vote just given into a permission for without knowing what they signed, is, to say the least, him to make a speech. He said the member from paying a sorry compliment to the circumspection of Braintree had mistaken the matter altogether, in supthose women. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, that the posing the alteration he proposed making of the retremendous excitement, which the gentleman from port, would remove his objections to it. He had nu-Braintree has got up on this subject, and the floods of merous objections to it, as the House must be fully scurrility and blackguardism, which have been poured, aware; objections, which could not be removed with ithout mercy, on the heads of those women, have out cutting the report all to pieces, and destroying its een a means of inducing not a few of them to re- whole contexture. He had no unkind feelings towards frain from coming forward, and stating to the public the gentleman from Braintree. He trusted he had eir connextion with this matter. We all know the none towards any human being; though he might be ensitiveness of woman to public censure, especially thought by some to have regarded rather too rigidly, in when that censure comes in the form of ridicule and his employment of words, a certain apostolic injunction ntempt, and is uttered in the dialect of Billingsgate. Rebuke them sharply.' And he was resolved not to This sensitiveness, however, springs from a feeling be provoked into the indulgence of any improper feel-most honorable to the female character, though one, ings. He desired to cherish towards all, those sentiwhich, if it chance to get, as it sometimes will, the ments of kindness and good will, which in the retro ascendancy over the other powers of the mind, exposes spect could alone give him peace in the hour of death. hem to great seeming disadvantages. Why, sir, it One word with regard to the opinion given by the would almost require the concentrated virtues of the gentleman from Bridgewater. The point, as it seems ngels themselves, to stand up unawed, and undis- to me, is a very clear one. I see no reason for suppo nayed, before the ferocious attacks, and the contume- sing our ancestors used the term 'Christian' as the ous treatment, with which the women of Dorches-synonyme of 'white.' The gentleman has given us f the object of their petition had proved extremely settled by authority, I could easily produce a weight copular, instead of incurring public odium, had elicid every where songs of approval, instead of harsh quite equal to that even of the member from Bridgeotes of contumely and abuse, this whole affair of water; and there are few gentlemen here, for wh the Dorchester petition would wear an aspect very dif- authority I should estimate higher than that gentleferent from the one it now presents, and my friend man's. But I should abuse the indulgence of the from Braintree, and his chivalrons coadjutors in this House, were I to pursue this discussion. I will only valorous onset, would have been spared the necessity repeat, what I stated the other night, that Judge Dane of the extraordinary efforts they have made, and been says expressly, that the provincial legislature followed, saved the unenviable notoriety which those efforts have in this matter, the Levitical law; which, we all know, was founded in religious considerations, and intended

with the Heathen.

The House refused, by a very large vote, to eport from the table. Conceived iniquity, it was therefore fitting it sho

## COMMUNICATIONS TO J. G. BIRNEY AND H. B. STAND

nless you believed it a religious du

DEAR BRETHREN: I understood you to say at the recent quara ing of the Mass A. S. Society, that you could no ently become members of the American A. S.

and should come to the conclusion that ustain this government by exercising the chise, you should deem it your duty to lear ty. From your remarks at that time, and fi anton's remarks at the anniversary in I derstood you to give it as your opinion, that voting at the polis is an essential feature of as set forth in the Constitution of the A.A. I understand you also to take the same your communications in the Liberator of If this is an essential feature of abolition in that Constitution, of course you cannot of that society, unless you feel your pledged to vote; and of course every per the government grants the privilege of w ing that society pledges himself to vote Nor can any local society become auxilia ciety unless it embodies in its coust that all who have the right, must vote. sistently continue in that Society uni it a duty to use this kind of political action son that voting at the polls is, in your o sential part of the abolition of the A. A. S. course no other persons and no local son in connexion with it unless they embrace In giving an account of what you advan plain that what I said 'is calculated to n impression as to your course in relation to voting; and to put you in a position which you yourselves assume. I meant to say, as I say that thus I understood you. Do you deny that you meant to be understood. One of you says r Birney) in the very communication in when complain of my construction- 'if one who ous scruples led him wholly to repudate the the elective franchise, were to consult me as to the priety of his joining the society-I should be how ell him that he had not the qualifications requir stitution and therefore ought not to subscribe a this but saying, that voting at the polls is a WEDNESDAY, April 10. part of Abolitionism, as defined by the Amer MR. Buckingham, of Cambridge, moved by request, ety? That no man can consistently jon that so who repudiates the use of the elective franchise!

> voting at the polls?
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> I never so understood the Constitu eard this explanation given to it till since the tion of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society earned till since that time, that Samuel J. Mr. Winslow, Wm. Bassett, Wm. Adams, the Presbyterians, the Menonists, and Wm. Lloyd G on could not consistently belong to the American A Society, because of their conscientious semi daining our blood-cemented civil fabric by v at the polls. For myself, ever since I have been acquainted with its penal code, its military its support of the slave-trade, foreign and domes eatment of the slaves and Indians, its utter and ied contempt of God and humanity, I have en that the government of the United States is lit as now organized and administered, than a sys concubinage, extortion, injustice, oppression as consistent with the holy religion of Jesus Ch Christian's only rule of action, and with true at o the King of kings, to vote for a system of a piracy and murder, as to sustain at the Ballot-Be overnment of the United States. Its foundation hearts and skeletons, and cemented together with ears, blood and brains, of crushed and slaughter ions. But whether this is a Divine Institution whether it is our religious duty to sustain it at the p do not mean now to discuss.

no society can consistently become its anxiliar, a

Dear Brethren, for what you have done for our s ng brother in bonds, the Lord be praised. That ntention is to do more than you ever have done, We may all mistake as to the best means ing out from the world the principle of slavery have understood the sole object of our organiza s to destroy a principle and a system. We are gainst men, but against a principle and a system. to battle not for men, but for a principle and a s Men are nothing here, principles every thing. individuals, though ourselves or dearest friend in the way of the principles of eternal justice, crush us unless we get out of Though the Mass. A S. Society, the Am. A.S. So. and every other Society-though every Church is land, though our state and national government stand in the way of those heaven-originated pr that are embodied in the Anti-Slavery organization them all be dashed to pieces and scattered to the fa

I know that I am liable to err in explaining at very documents. I once thought that the Deck of Sentiments contained the sentiments of the Ame A. S. Society. But the Society voted otherwise once honestly believed that it was a part of Al ism that the slaves, (and of course none moral right to obtain their liberty by a resent But the American A. S. Society has refused any such doctrine, and has, virtually, if not sanctioned the doctrine that they have the rig had the power. I have not voted for 10 years ed the Anti-Slavery Society, never dreaming could do so consistently, though I do not rote at knew not that any one ever dreamed of ma a test of membership-i.e. sustaining this go noting at the polls-till within a few months lid I surmise that non-resistance principle with the true fundamental principles of Abe Contrariwise, I suppose that they struck a death-like all oppression, injustice, robbery, cruelty, and and murder, the world over.

But no matter what I dreamed, sup Let the truth be brought out, and perish all that st in its way. You take the ground, as I understand hat voting at the palls is an essential part dal sm as defined by the Constitution of the Amer 5. Society. I have never beard the subject of n the Society. The daily of voting was not as I am told, when the Society was formed. unwise to urge voting as a duty and a part of a sm till it has been discussed. Will you nfluence to have it discussed at the next an Then, if it can be shown that the Constitu ain this as an essential part of Abolition, and wrong principle, let us alter the Constituti it can be shown that voting ought to be an esse of Abolition, but is not, then let us alter the coss

Yours for truth and humanity.

BOSTON FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY. Boston, April 15th,

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Boston Female A. Slavery Society, held on Wednesday, April 18th, 1 following resolution was passed: Resolved, That we pledge to the Am

Slavery Society, (for the ensuing year,) \$1,000, Colored Infant School, \$100, and to the San Asylum for Indigent Colored Children, \$100. The meeting was unusually large, and the

solution, after elicitingmuch discussi A vote was likewise passed, that this society aff four Delegates to attend the Convention of America

Women, to be held at Philadelphia in May. It is hoped that all our sister Societies in this will be prompt in sending Delegates to repre at this meeting.

Recording Secrets.

rison's peculiar eive any necess lecture upon slave em at such a time rty in religion an demption of the pacity, all sector her in harmon I asked him if he lpit, to lecture of -house had be ly Ghost, and it ruous to allow d not believe in th me others were ere a great injury ery much to be r ve me to unders tained the right ain the consent

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emembrance.) be made a sine ish to lecture in h If Mr. Sanford v lavery cause, I ground he has abolitionist, but nety. This it i ean and despicable nger condemnat e. I trust, tha idgewater, but est against this only a palpable of the gospel. es of the case nearly night v go to Abington. int of the mat r evidence of st, but in the h of the East B m to take some ongly and uneq

ne views. But, after all, thi lessrs. Birney, St bound to go to out says 'he is ruction of slaver else is.' Mr nd declares that h on every one; c , who does not n and politics! at their leisure.

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W. E. CH The following a ant, by one of ng been prepared aper, we have ob it in the L anning embodi w, in terms as e all and Judge La A Letter on the peared, from the contains, among a more question

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TRINE IN PRACTICE. Hanover, April 10th, 1839.

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ND H. B. STANTON

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ros, April 15th, 1839.

the Boston Female An-inesday, April 10th, the

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L. L. GOULD,

Recording Secretary

ational governments a

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lately witnessed one of the most precious bigotry, superstition, and sectarian intolich has ever fallen under my personal ob-I went to East Bridgewater on the 6th e intention of making arrangements to the Rev. Mr. Sauford, the pastor, at the of a member of his church, stated to him shed to lecture on the subject of slavery He wanted to know if I had any cre told him I had none except my certificate

Why, the truth is,' said he, 'there ut lecturing on this subject, whom I admit into my pulpit. No man Mr. Garrison's views of the Sabbath, into my pulpit with my consent.' He Mr. Garrison to be a practical inred that he was more opposed to the gion than he was to slavery. I remarksame as those held by the Quakers, and he would class them with infidels. This ear to be by any means prepared. He or would not, answer this question in the nction between them, inasmuch as the went to meeting on the Sabbath, while, as Mr. Garrison did not! How much validin this distinction, allowing it to be true,

thin that whatever might be my own or Mr. peculiar views upon religion, I could not essary connection between them and We had, heretofore, I remark ned to be a body composed of every sect and ion of the slave; and that in our associated secturian or party differences of opinion o so far laid aside, as to enable us to labo is harmony and love.

passed him if he would admit a Unitarian into his ecture on the subject of slavery or temper-He said he could not consistently. The meethad been dedicated to Father, Son, and host and it would not, as he expressed it, be es to allow a person to go into the pulpit who but believe in the Trinity.

le said it was a pity such men as Garrison and schera were in the anti-slavery ranks-they reagrest injury to the cause of the slave. It was ch to be regretted that such a noble cause he injured by the agency of such men! He me to understand, that he had no particular obmy lecturing in his pulpit, provided I enthe right religious sentiments, and would be consent of the parish Committee; though he fore them, and he did not suppose there any thing new advanced. (I wonder if there such thing as stirring up men's minds by way embrance.) I told him if religious belief was made a sine qua non of the matter, I did not electure in his pulpit by any means.

Mr. Sanford was an avowed opponent of the an veruse. I should not be so much surprised at aist, but, if I have been correctly informed President of the East Bridgewater Anti-Slavery despicable, and which should call forth still condemnation from every real friend of the but his church and society also, will st against this bigoted and exclusive course, as only a palpable violation of the true spirit of free ectly at variance with the plainest princi mists in that place, and stated the circumces of the case, had opportunity offered. But it nearly night when I was there, and I was obliged Abington. So I concluded to write you ar at of the matter, not only to give you still fur hat in the hope that it might fall under the no the East Bridgewater abolitionists, and induce gly and unequivocally the course of their Presi or let the public know that they entertain the

But after all, this is but carrying out the doctrine of Birney, Stanton, Phelps, &c. 'that every man and to go to the polls, or leave the anti-slavery by. It seems clear to me, that if it is right as abas to declare, that every man is morally bound to avow a particular religious belief. Orange t says he is morally bound to use all means med by law, religion, and humanity for the deon of slavery; and if he is morally bound every else is.' Mr. Sanford takes up the sentiment eclares that he is morally bound to believe in the tholex creed; and the same obligation is resting n every one : ergo, no man can be a true abolition loes not entertain my sentiments upon relig-Heave those who avow this dectrine to digest

NATHANIEL H. WHITING

W. E. CHANNING-LYNCH LAW.

lowing article was written for the Non-Reat, by one of its editing Committee ; but not hava prepared in time for the next number of that er, we have obtained the writer's permission to inin the Liberator. The quotation from Dr ng embodies the cardinal principle of Lynch in terms as explicit as those used by Amos Ken-

A Letter on the Slave y Question has recently apfed, from the pen of Wm. Ellery Channing. stams, among much excellent matter, and some of more questionable nature, very just and severe is upon that wanton act of popular tyran the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall. While we suld most cordially concur in most of the opinions and feelings expressed by the author on that topic, cannot refrain from giving utterance to the grief and astonishment with which we read the following

most extraordinary propositions. 'Uxdoubtedly' there may be crimes, so unnatural errible to a community, that a people may be for-na, if, deming the usual forms of justice too soln, they are the perilous office of inflicting speedy punish-

is, indeed, as I have intimated, one case the popular communition does, comparatively, little harm, seen that which is excited by some during crime, the the laws sternly forbid, and which sends an thin thill of horror through a virtuous community, such a case, the public without law, do the work of law, suffere those natural, eternal principles of right, on that ligislation should rest. p. 80.

The doctrine thus authoritatively laid down as unstionable, we conceive not merely to involve the depe of Lynch law, but to be the very Lynch law it-We apprehend that the necessity and propriety a appeal to such an ultimate law, has never been med in stronger terms by any of its advocates or Mogists at the North or at the South. The princiles here advanced are broad enough to cover every of popular violence which has disgraced our counand our kind from the burning of Hutchinson's in 1765, and the destruction of the Tea in Bosharbor, in 1773, down to the hanging of the Vicksg gamblers, and the burning of the Charlestown areni and of the Pennsylvania Hall. Let us apply in to this last outrage. What crimes, say the mob, so unnatural, so terrible to a community, so deservof speedy punishment, as attacks upon the in-My of our glorious Union, attempts to subvert the tion of our country, and plots to deluge the acta country with the blood of our brethren. If,

\* Tae Italics are our own.

TARIAN LIBERALITY-THE NEW DOC- where processes of justice are provided for the punshment of crimes, it is still justifiable for us to as ame the perilous office of determining the guilt of offenders, and inflicting speedy punishment upon them, whenever we deem the forms of justice too slow-of ourse we are deserving of praise when we visit vengeance upon crimes which are not to be reached by any process of law.' 'But, I deny,' replies our authat the cause that moved you to this act, was ing Sunday evening. any crime at all, or had any tendency to produce any these effects.' 'Perhaps so,' the mob would well espond; but of that you are not the judge. You ay down the general law, and we apply it to the parlar cases. We, the people, who are the sole execuoners, are, also, the only judges of the emergencies which call for these summary acts of justice.' thus might every outbreak of popular fury be justified by principles sanctioned by a celebrated name. We hope that Dr. Channing will either recall these disorganizing propositions, or so explain them as to tand, we maintain that the construction we have put

pon them is the one they legitimately bear. We admire the genius of William E. Channing, we rayed into lamentable inconsistencies. This is nowhere more plainly the case than in the passage relating to the Pennsylvania Hall, from which the arge at much greater length upon this topic, but are mpelled to dismiss it with a single remark.

nd that he never forbodes fatal results from its free eprobated, will bring down these fatal consequences to the article. on the heads of mankind much more speedily and cerainly, than they who deem that there is no 'crime ounnatural, so terrible,' that it may not be left for Being in the Universe who has the right of doing the ork of law and of enforcing the natural, eternal s community,' which should be met by a community ous community,' which should be met by a community of sinners in any spirit but that of perfect forgiveness and love, or repaid or chastised, except by benefits and love, or repaid or chastised, except by benefits and blessings bestowed upon the erring brother.

The right of membership in the American Anti-Slavery Society is settled by the Constitution of the same, and blessings bestowed upon the erring brother. and blessings bestowed upon the erring brother.

number of us have agreed, by signing our names, to neet once in three months, and labor half a day for meet any, but we press none. We have no officers, ability. We do not wish to be ostentatious or proud of what we have done; but, considering the age of these children, some priase is due; and could the slaveholders take a peep into our little room and see these children all actively engaged, (some of but five years of age,) they would have reason to fear that ere long these young Davids and Jaels will sever the heart of the monster Slavery. Our last meeting was March 12. Our number was sixteen, nine girls and seven boys; none are fourteen—the largest number between ten and five. Some of the members were absent, engaged in school. They braided one hundred and five yards of straw. A lady eighty years of age, much engaged in the cause, took the braid home and prepared it for sewing into bonnets. It has amounted, free from all expense, to two dollars and thirty-seven cents. And now we would invite all those wealthy aristocrats that love slavery and who prepare an impious feast for their Clays and their Websters, to step into our humble dwelling and see these industrious dhildren seated at their simple repast of their own providing, and learn a lesson and help us to undo these heavy burdens that are grievous to be borne. Already has the cry of the oppressed reached up to heaven. 'The hire of the laborer that has reaped down your fields, crieth, that is by you kept back by fraud, and their cries have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabsoth'.

Thus far we have gone in peace and harmony, and d into the cars of the Lord of Sabaoth'.

ed into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth?

Thus far we have gone in peace and harmony, and no root of bitterness has as yet sprung up to trouble us; and what is still more pleasant, we have the approving smile of the parents. We love to see our children happy. We are always interested in their children happy. We are always interested in their children happy.

Yours for the slave, EXPERIENCE BILLINGS.

Foxboro', March 28, 1839.

year, to make the subject understood more thoroughly among themselves; and I hope, ween to make the opposing party not only willing to have slavery abolshed, but also disposed to throw the weight of their the acts of the agents and representatives of the Com-

Earnestly praying that by the omnipotent power of Yours for the slave and gospel peace,

JOHN ALLEN. Watertown, April 1, 1839.

BARBAROUS LAW. By a law now in force in a portion of the District of Columbia, a slave convicted of set. slaveholders of the land,' that they feel at perfect libting fire to a building, is liable to have his hand cut erty to interrogate them in regard to their course in off, his body divided into quarters, and the parts set this trying emergency.

up in the most public places! Such a law would dis
(3) We are not sure that we understand what is grace a horde of savages, but it is in perfect keeping meant by the term 'right' in this connection. If it with the principles of the American slave code. Mem-bers of Congress, being white, can carry dirks and gress, very well; but if it is intended to include the Bowie knives, and commit all sorts of crimes with im- moral right under the law of God, then we deny the popunity; but the poor unlettered slave, who fires a sition. The Constitution of the American Anti-Slalation in this free government.

ROSTON.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1839.

Mr. Garsison will lecture on slavery at Worester, on Sunday evening next, at Townsend on Monday evening, at Acton of Wednesday evening, at Salem on Friday evening, and at Haverhill on the follow-

WHO IS AN ABOLITIONIST?

Our readers will recollect, that in the Liberator of the 28th ult., an artic'e was published under this head, from the pen of H. C. Wright, containing certain inquiries relating to the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, and stiggested by the extraordinary course of Messrs. Birney and Stanton at the late quarterly meeting of the State Society. That article has called forth from the editor of the Emancipator the following reply, which, perhaps, in justice to the Execlisorganizing propositions, or so explain them as to conneract their mischievous tendency. As they now the contract their mischievous tendency. As they now we have not the contract their mischievous tendency. We regard as the contract their mischievous tendency. of 'doubtful interpretation,' we should infer from the general scope and spirit of the article, that the despotic ground assumed by certain individuals in this quarter ove his far-reaching humanity, we honor his catholic pirit and his love of all truth; but we cannot conceal mined to brand as recreant abolitionists all those who, laws of the Kingdom of God, with the maxims and aws of the kingdom of God, with the maxims and protectives of the kingdom of this world, he is often because in the lamontable inconsistencies. This is not an engine of tyranny, and lording it over the consciences of their brethren-if it is not entirely abandoned, will at least find no favor with the Executive Commitlating to the Pennsylvania Hall, from which the above quoted paragraphs are taken. We could ennot inconsistent with this inference; and if so, we have We know that our respected friend, of whose opin. ns we have briefly spoken with all freedom, but pater had spoken at an earlier period, and while the isn all love, is not one of those who are afraid of truth, and that he never forbodes fatal results from its free iscussion; but we can assure all those who see in the pread of the doctrines of non-resistance nothing but anarchy, licentiousness and bloodshed, that the men who assume and act upon the principles we have just

we have copied the above letter, the signature denoting the heads of mankind much more speedily and cerainly, than they who deem that there is no 'crime
to unnatural, so terrible,' that it may not be left for
the Divine Justice; who believe that there is but One
the Divine Justice; who believe that there is but One
the Divine Justice; who believe that there is but One
the Divine Justice; who believe that there is but One
the Divine Justice; who believe that there is but One
the Divine Justice is the Universe who have the right of the original than the properties of the anti-stayery cause by thus
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the article.

We have copied the above letter, the signature denoting the Rev. Henry C. Wright as its author, not to complain that unauthorized and groundless allegations, with
regard to the views of the Executive Committee, are put
for the mean that there is no 'crime
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regard to the views of the Executive Committee.

We have copied t publicly impeaching the integrity and good faith of those whom the Am. A. S. Society has put forth to the work of law and of enforcing the natural, eternal staveholders of the land as its representatives for the time being. (2) The writer of these remarks is a member and who hold that there is no crime, however 'daring' hough it may 'send an electric thrill through a virtual properly to others. We merely wish to rectify a few errors with regard to the state of the case and the pre-

E. Q.

MANSFIELD AND FOXBORO' JUVENILE

SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR:

In behalf of the Mansfield and Foxboro' Juvenile
Society, which meets at my house to labor for the cause of the oppressed, I would inform you of our last meeting, and our encouragement to persevere. A large number of us have agreed, by signing our names, to a right to be uncensured by the society for taking up arms as he did. by that instrument can be liable to have his member

arms as he did.

The 'Executive Committee at New York,' have the cause of the oppressed. The members are at lib-erry to invite as many as they please. We are happy to meet any, but we press none. We have no officers, o meet any, but we press none. We have no officers, to laws, uo fines for the absent. They confide in. me hat I will dispose of their labor to the best of my ability. We do not wish to be ostentatious or proud of what we have done; but, considering the age of

hildren happy. We are always interested in their and our obligation to do all that is lawfully in our concerns. They anticipate their meetings with great joy, and will, no doubt, in after years, when fond memory lingers on the scenes of childhood, estern those days as some of the happiest of their lives, when for they met their young friends to braid 'colored straw,' for the benefit of the slave.

and our obligation 'to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the extinction of slavery,' and binds the Society to endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia, and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any state that may be hereafter admitted to the Union.' These are among the original trades. admitted to the Union. These are among the 'principles of the Constitution' to which every person is required to 'consent' in order to be constitutionally a member of the society. The right(3) of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to suppress

member of the society. The right(3) of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to suppress the domestic slave trade by its arm of power, is as much incorporated with the fundamentals of our organization as the duty of immediate emancipation, and no person denying either can rightfully exercise the functions of membership.

With regard to the measures which the society is to employ for the accomplishment of its object, the abolition of slavery, the provisions of the constitution are naised against giving liberty to the captive, by every pro-slavery and grog-shop politician in the country. His arguments were clear, rational and convincing. He showed that their objections to anti-slavery measures, were either founded in ignorance and prejudice, or in a base recklessness to the principles of eternal truth and justice.

His illustrations were remarkably happy; his appeals to the friends of the slave, relative to our duty, as citizens of a boasted FREE government, as men, feeling for the wrongs and sufferings of our race,—and as Christians recognizing the common parentage and common brotherhood of man, were forcible and common brotherhood of man, were forcible and heart-stirring.

The lecture has given a new impetus to the cause in this place. It has aroused the slumbering, confirm the doubting, and has renewed those of us, who have been long established, in the spirit of our minds, A new 'Female Society' was formed, and a Circulating Library obtained. Aided by this, the friends of emancipation will be able to do much the present year, to make the subject understood more thoroughly

(1) It was not 'on mere surmise or rumor,' but on influence, and the force of their example into the scale mittee in this State, that the 'allegations' alluded to were 'put forth.'

truth and justice, we may speedily see all systems of the committee' to inquire before the public what they oppression overthrown, sin finished, and an everlasting intend to do in a case of great importance—especially when such an inquiry is suggested to the minds of hundreds of their constituents by the conduct of their own agents? It is because the abolitionists of Massachusetts have Assisted in placing that committee as the representatives of the National Society before the

building, no matter what may be the provocation, is very Society neither affirms nor denies any thing on butchered alive! So much for the beauties of legistation in this free government.

2. whatever they may be, undisturbed.

ren. And conduct of this kind might be deemed inconsistent with the obligations of membership, in the same sense in which withholding of money or other effects is inconsistent; i. e. it is not doing 'ALL that is lawfully in our power,' to abolish slavery. H. C. W. asks, 'Can those who believe it a sin to sustain our blood cemented federal government by engaging in the strife of political caucuses, and at the ballotbox, consistently be members of the American Anti-Slavery. Society,' Philips program can account the same strip of the society would consider, before making this appropriation, how disagreeable it was to the officers of the society would consider, before making this appropriation, how disagreeable it was to the officers of the society would consider, before making this appropriation, how disagreeable it was to the officers of the society would consider, before making this appropriation, how disagreeable it was to the officers of the society to be dunned. As a vote had been previously passed to raise \$1200 by our annual to take the Liberator was adopted with only five dissemble of the society would consider, before making this appropriation, how disagreeable it was to the officers of the society to be dunned. As a vote had been previously passed to raise \$1200 by our annual to take the Liberator was adopted with only five dissemble of the society would consider, before making this paper and the society would consider, before making this paper and the society would consider, before making this paper and the society would consider, before making this paper and the society would consider, before making this paper and the society would consider the society would consider the society would consider. box, consistently be members of the American Anti-Slavery Society? Plainly, no person can answer this question, authoritatively. The Ex. Com. have no such prerogative. The opinion of one is as good as that of another. 'Mine opinion' is, that this is a point to be settled by the conscience of the individual, for himself.

nanters, or Reformed Presbyterians, as a sect, wholly abstain from taking a part in elections or holding office, under our National Constitution, because it contains no recognition of the government of God. Many members of the Society of Friends keep aloof from the polls, because the Constitution countenances slavery. Others have different reasons. Many conscientious individuals have kept away through disgust at the ordinary methods of electioneering. Yet these persons voluntarily consented to the 'principles of the Constitution,' and became members of the Society and no man could constitutionally challenge their right to membership. If there was any difficulty it lay in their minds, and if they saw it not, it was the same sif it did not exist. Contemporaneous and uniform usage has therefore settled the question, that those who conscientiously abstain from voting may be constitutionally members.

As a measure of present expediency, under the constitutional pledge to do 'all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the extinction of slavery,' it is a fair subject of inquiry, at any time and by any person. In what way can I hest promote 'the extinction of slavery?' And if any one decides, that for himself, or finistime, he can best promote the object by not voting at all, or by voting in a particular way, he may decide wrong, and so may be neglecting to do that which it is his duty to do, and those who think so have a right to say so; but he cannot thereby forfeit his membership under the Constitution, because the duty of voting is a point which the Constitution has left undecided.

It should be always borne in mind, that there are other modes of 'political' action, besides voting, as

other modes of 'political' action, besides voting, as dates is also political action. So, refusing to unite with a church, because that church is supposed to countenance slavery, is moral action. A thousand questions may arise in the detail, concerning which it is competent for the Society to decide, so far as its orcompetent for the Society to decide, so far as its of-ganized action is concerned, but on which it has no power to bind the conscience or coerce the will of mem-bers acting in their individual capacity, and no right to preclude from membership those who refuse to go with the majority. In regard to all these matters, a just discrimination, a kind and confiding spirit, and a paramount devotion to the ONE OBJECT which unites paramount devotion to the ONE OBJECT which unites us, will doubtless prevent all severe collisions. But any appearance of a desire for domination, an intolerant spirit, or a design to thrust in other objects, and make them ride on the anti-slavery car, will infallibly create resistance, jealousy and discord. (5)

(4) True. There has been no attempt, either in Massachusetts or elsewhere, to 'censure' those who carry abolitionism to the polis. The difficulty here has esulted from the opposite source-the attempt to 'cenure ' and to brand as recreant to the anti-slavery cause those who cannot, as individuals, participate in a par icular kind of political action.

(5) Good! We trust that those who have been so intolerant' as to attempt to crowd non-resistants off the anti-slavery platform, and to make the cause subervient to their designs in respect to other 'objects,' will take the hint intended for them.

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN A. S.

Eliis Gray Loring, Samuel E. Sewall, Joseph South-wick, Henry Chapman, Henry G. Chapman, Simon G. Shipley, Wendell Phillips, John T. Hilton, Thankful Southwick, Joseph H. Eayres, David H. Ela, Edmund y, Maria W. Chapman, Charles Follen, Oliver on, Joshua V. Himes, Amasa Walker, Mary Ann

Johnson, Edmund Jackson.

New Bedford.—Andrew Robeson, Joseph Congdon.

Fall River.—Nathaniel B. Borden, Gilbert H. Durfee. Worcester .- Cyrus P. Grosvenor, John M. Earle,

Anna Colton nna Cotton.

Leisester.—William B. Earle,
Shrensbury.—George Allen,
Uxbridge.—E. L. Capron,
Millbury.—Abby Kelly.
Mendon.—Adin Ballon. Dorchester .- Oren P. Bacon Medway .- Sewall Harding -Samuel Philbrick. Newton.—Stillman Lothrop.

Lowell.—Orange Scott. Groton .- Amos Farnsworth. Groton.—Amos Farnsworth.
Ashburnham.—George Goodyear.
Cambridge.—Dexter Fairbanks.
Springfield.—Sannel Osgood.
Deerfield.—Wm. Richards.
Greenfield.—John Parkman, George T. Davis. Northampton.—David Lee Child, Lydia M. Child. Lenox.—James W. Robbins. Lenoz.—James W. Robolis.
Pittsfield.—James H. Dunham.
Curtisville.—Joseph Hurlbut.
Weymouth.—Appleton Howe.
South Scituate.—Samuel J. May. Duxbury.—Seth Sprague. Hingham.—Jairus Lincoln. Abington.—Samuel Reed.
Taunton.—Elijah Bird.
Middleboro'.—Nathaniel Eddy.
Kingston.—George Russell. dwich .- Charles Nye. Sandrech.—Charles Nye.
Falmouth.—Dr. Belcher.
Lynn.—Wm. Bassett, John W. Browne, Aroline A.
Chase, Deborah S. Henshaw, Hannah Buffum.
Haverhill.—Ezekiel Hale, jr.
Amesbury.—Sylvanus Brown.
Salem.—Josiah Hayward, L. L. Dodge, Lydia Dodge.

Andover .- John A. Collins Andover.—John A. Collins.
Sougus — Benjamin F. Newhall.
Methuen.—Stephen Barker.
Nexburyport.—William Ashley.
Beleille.—Joseph Jackman.
Ipsmich.—Joseph Ackman. Lynnfield .- John Danforth, ir. Glourester .- Ingalls Kittridge Georgetown.—John Burden.

Danvers.—Abner Sanger.

Bradford.—Gardner B. Perry. Nantucket .- George Bradburn

PUBLIC NON-RESISTANCE MEETING. The Executive Committee of the N. E. Non-Resis ance Society propose holding a public meeting on ome day during the week of the New-England A. S Convention. The particulars will be made known hereafter. We give this early notice that all the friends of the cause in all parts of the country may have time to make their arrangements for attending it. We can assure our friends that it will be well worth a journey from Pennsylvania and Ohio, if we may judge of i from the little extemporaneous meeting which we held during the session of the annual meeting of the Massa chuseus A. S. Society, in January last. We are sure that it will be a day of refreshing to our souls, and that it will give a new impulse to our holy cause.

MARIA. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec. Boston, April 15, 1839.

BRISTOL Co. A. S. Society. We learn verbally that his Society, at its quarterly meeting, held in New Bedford on Tuesday last, voted to sustain the State Board, and condemned the hasty and ill-advised resolutions of its own Executive Committee, published sometime on the subject of the Dorchester petition. Corresponsince in the Liberator. We shall doubtless be furnished ents must 'let patience have her perfect work.' ed with the official proceedings next week.

The communication of George Allen of Shrews

plans. Those, therefore, who put forth political ac- SKETCH OF THE TWO LAST MEETINGS OF tion, seasonably and wisely, as abolitionists, have not THE ROSTON FEMALE A SCOURSE

sketch of the two last meetings of the constitution to be understood in what was at last the their generally received sense. And it would seem to be a dictate of natural justice, that when a majority or other considerable portion of the members are intent upon a particular course of 'action' either 'moral' or 'political,' which was then generally understood to be 'lawful' and 'constitutional' either 'moral' or 'political,' which was then generally understood to be 'lawful' and 'constitutional' either 'moral' or 'political,' which was then generally understood to be 'lawful' and 'constitutional,' others should not, as abolitionists, weaken their bands by inveighing against the measures honestly pursued by their bretheren. And conduct of this kind might be deemed inconsistent with the obligations of membership, in the

The resolution respecting the Fair passed unanimous h ly, as there was no idea entertained at the time but that the proceeds of it would be devoted principally to the advancement of the cause in Massachusetts; es It is a well known fact, that there have been, from the beginning, many members of the Society, who have conscientiously abstained from voting at the polls, some for one reason and some for another. The Covenanters, or Reformed Presbyterians, as a sect, wholly abstain from taking a part in electrometer of the cause in Massachusetts; especially, as symptoms were then discernible, that the Mass. Society would, even more than ever, require to be sustained by those who have made the slave's cause their own. Had those in that meeting who have done abstain from taking a part in electrometer.

priation of \$100 to the Samaritan Asylum and \$100 itutionally members.

As a measure of present expediency, under the control of the Infant School, so that whichever resolution

ture, they will aid the Massachusetts Society, now there are other modes of "moral action" besides church discipline. Petitioning Congress or the State Legisla- struggling not only for the cause of Freedom, but for the purpose of thereby influencing the measures of government, is political action. Questioning candiscipline the cause of Freedom, but for its antagonist diea. Domination. idea, DOMINATION.

A MEMBER OF THE BOSTON F. A. S. SOCIETY

Receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soc. from the 2d, to the 13th of April. Francis Jackson, quar. sub.
From ladies in Dorchester to constitute George
Bradburn of Nantucket life member,
Shrewsbury A. S. Soc. by H. B. Stanton,
Collections in Franklin, by N. Southard, and to
constitute T. D. Southworth of Franklin,

Collections in West Medway by N. Southard,
Collections in Taunton by Wendell Phillips and
J. A. Collins.—Caleb Bryant, 2 50; Abner 50 cts.; James Woodward, 1 00; Hen-

Pitts, 50 cts.; James Woodward, 1 00; Henry Washburn, 1 00; Henry Sprout, 5 00; Wm. A. Read, 1 00; L. L. Hodges, 1 00; John Slade, 2 00; John Read, 1 00; Emery Forest, 1 00; E. Wilcox, 25 cts.; Jonathan Hodges, 3 00; R. Bullard, 2 00; J. R. Hixon, 2 00; P. W. Deane, 50 cts.; Seth Burt, 1 00; O. Allen, 2 00; Lucinda Wilmarth, 1 00; Daniel Brewer, of Taunton, life member, 15 00; Elliah Bird, 1 00; Jerusha Bird, 1 00; L. M. Perkins, 75 cts.; S. Woodward, 3 00; A. Townsend, 1 00; S. Woodward, 3 00; A. Townsend, 1 00;

rusha Bird, 100; L. M. Perkins, 75 cts.;
S. Woodward, 300; A. Townisend, 100;
Chs. Babbit, 100; S. M. Titcomb, 100;
Miss Read, 100.
Boylston A. S. Soc. by Waldo Winter, Tr.
Barnstable A. S. Soc. by Walren Hallet, Tr.
Frankin County A. S. Soc. by G. T. Davis, viz.
Rev. Dr. Packard, by T. Packard, Jr.
Ladics of Shelbures, by

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN A. S.

SOCIETY.

The following persons have been delegated from the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, to attend the 6th Anniversary of the American A. S. Society on the 7th of May next.

Boston.—William Lloyd Garrison, Amos A. Phelps, Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel E. Sewall, Joseph South-

llections in Weymouth, after lecture of Wendell Phillips, by John Jones.—E. Tirrill, 50 cts.; 3 friends, 65 cts.; A friend, 25 cts.; N. Ford, 25 cts : J. Humphrey, 2nd, 1 00; Wm. Lovell, 35 cts.; Janes Holbrook, 25 cts.; E. W. Dean, 50 cts.; A friend, 25 cts.; J. C. Lewis, 25 cts.; A friend, 25 cts.; Nathan Bates, 2 00; A bram Bates, 25 cts.; Josiah Pratt, 12 cts; Sophia W. Pratt, 25 cts.; Edson Raymond, 25 cts.; Nabby Tirrill, 50 cts.; Saml. Torrey, 25 cts.; John Dyer, than Bates, 2 00; Abram Bates, 20 cts.; Joseh Pratt, 12 cts; Sophia W. Fratt, 25 cts.; Edson Raymond, 25 cts.; Nabby Tirrill, 50 cts.; Saml. Torrey, 25 cts.; John Dyer, Jr. 100; S. Burrill, 50 cts.; S. V. White, 25 cts.; Minot Harrington, 1 00; Another member of the family, 38 cts; D.Dyer, 25 cts.; Stephen French, 1 00; Chas. Bates, 25 cts.; Jas. Whittemore, 2 00; Saml. Cartis, 1 00; Bela Pratt, 50 cts.; Orrin Holbrook, 50 cts.; Saml. French, 1 00; Elizabeth Dyer, 1 00. Asa Dyer, 50 cts.; Stranger, 50 cts.; Cartin Holbrook, 50 cts.; Saml. French, 1 00; Elizabeth Dyer, 1 00. Asa Dyer, 50 cts.; Stranger, 50 cts.; Holison, 10; Mrs. H. Whitton, 50 cts.; Abigail Washburn, 12 cts.; Mary Bates, 25 cts.; Francis H. Cowing, 1 00; Elijah Peirce, 50 cts.; Sarah Salisbury, 25 cts.; Jotham Salisbury, 25 cts.; Mrs. Bicknell, 25 cts. Total from Weymouth, Collections in Roxbury, by John Jones.—J. G. Tilton, 50 cts.; Chas. Grant, 5 00; Isaac D. White, for life member 15 00; Dea. Kendall Brooks, 3 00; Roxbury Ladies qr. sub. 18 00. Total from Roxbury, Collections in Dorchester by J. Jones.—Wm. Tolman, 1 00; Dea. Joseph Clapp, being money confided to his care by Collectors of quar. subs. 15 00; Abigail Peco. 75 cts.; Elizabeth Bied, 75 cts.; Caleb Pillsbury, 1 50 cts.; Asa Robinson, 50 cts. Total, Collections in Braintree, by John Jones.—B. V. French, 5 00; Capt. Isaac Dyer, 2 00; J. Hollis, 3d, 1 00; Edward Potter, 1 00; Simeon Thayer, 50 cts.; Dea. N. Thayer, 50 cts.; Joseph Hollis, 25 cts.; Alvin Morrison, 1 00; Lysander Richards, 2 00; Troman Richardson, 50 cts.; Dea. Jonathan Newcomb, for life membership, 15 00; Thomas Reed, Jr. 50 cts.; Joseph Richards, 2 00. Total from Braintree.
Collections in Randolph, by J. Jones.—Rev J. Lord, 1 00; Thaddeus French, 1 00; Jedendens French, 1 00; Lysander Richards, 2 00; Troman Richardson, 50 cts.; Dea. Jonathan White, 1 00; Orramel White, 50 cts.; Varennus Wales, 50 cts.; Wm. W. Linfeld, 1 00; Allen Merrit, 1 00; Capt. Jonathan White, 1 00; Orramel White, 50 cts.; Caleb Pillsbury, 1 00;

Sim. Faxon, 50 ets; F. D. Holbrook, 50 ets; Lewis Alden, 25 ets; Luther French, 50 ets.; David White, 50 ets.; C. White, 50 ets.; Saml. Whiteomb, 50 ets; Saml. Baker, 25 ets.; Asa Porter, 50 ets.; Saml. Baker, 50 ets.; Sets. Beleber, 50 ets; Joseph Whiteomb, 25 ets. Total, dlections in Weymouth, by J. Jones.—Gen. Appleton Howe, 1 00; Jacob Loud, 1 50; Eliza T. Loud, 50 ets; Lucy Pratt 50 ets.; Rebecca Ripley, 25 ets.; Reed Blanchard, 150; Israel Fearing, 75 ets.; John Vinson, 1 50; Thos. Blanchard, 75 ets.; Mrs. Sarah Bates, 50 ets.; Bainchard, 75 ets.; Mrs. Dorothy Holbrook, 22 ets; Cyrus Holbrook, 50 ets.; John Dyer, 50 ets.; Ezra Pratt, 50 ets.; John Pratt, 50 ets.; Usasan C. Lewis, 25 ets.; Hannah Pratt, 50 ets.; Lydia Pratt, 50 ets.; Oran Holbrook, 25 ets.; Gilman Burrill, 1 00; Joseph Dunbar, 50 ets.; Ezra Vining, 50 ets.; Eben. Tirrill, 25 ets.; Eben. Humphrey, 1 00; Bela Pratt, 15 44; Isaiah Thayer 25 ets.; Rufus K. Trott, 25 ets.; Gilman Thompsen, 25 ets. Total, ets.; Gilman Thompson, 25 cts. Total,

HENRY G. CHAPMAN.

We have been under the necessity of omitting many articles intended for this paper in order to make room for the very interesting debate in the Legislature

We shall publish next week the reply of the editor of the Herald of Freedom to the communication of bury was not received in season for this paper. It Orange Scott, which we have copied from that paper, shall appear next week.

L. and which will be found on the last page. NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. To sustain the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society LD

It is proposed by women of the Massachuselts Anti-Slavery Society to hold a FAIR in aid of the trea-sury, some time in the month of October next, in the city of Boston. One specific object they have in view, is, to sustain the Rev. Jons A. Collins as General Agent of the Massachusetts Society. Doubtless, how-ever, a much larger amount will be raised than is requisite for this purpose, and the remainder will be de-voted towards the other operations of the Society. The indersigned offer the results of several years experince in this mode of raising funds, to such individuals and Societies throughout the State as may have the lisposition to co-operate with them, in taking advanage of the city market for the benefit of the slave. We affectionately invite all such, to co-operate with us personally, by taking tables at out Fair, in behalf of their respective towns; the proceeds to be THEIRS, for the Mass. Society—credit being thus given where credit is due. It will be our joy to offer a heartfeli hospi-tality to those who feel inclined to pass the week of the Fair in Boston.

Letters and parcels from individuals who cannot atend personally, may be directed to Maria W. Chapman, 25 Cornhill, Boston

> MARY G. CHAPMAN, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT, MARIA W. CHAFMAN, MARY A. W. JOHNSON, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA F. MERRIAM, ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, SUSAN PAUL, ELIZA PHILBRICK, ANNE W. WESTON, HELEN E. GARRISON CAROLINE WESTON,

> > FAIR.

At the quarterly meeting of the BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held January 19th, it was UNANIMOUSLY 'Voted, that a Fair be held by the SOCIETY toward the close of the present year.' Also, Voted, that the Society pledge to raise the sum of welve hundred dollars for the cause. A resolution ras also passed that the Society subscribe for fifty copes of the Liberator. The objects for which this money will be expended are the following. To the American Anti-Slavery Society, one thousand dollars. To the Infant School for colored children, one hundred dolars. To the Samaritan Asylum for Indigent Colored hildren, one hundred dollars. To fifty copies of the Liberator, one hundred dollars.

The Fair will be holden by the Society in DECEM-BER next. We would invite all societies and individuals, who are favorable to the cause of the SLAVE and the ELEVATION OF THE COLORED POPU-LATION to assist us, as heretofore, by donations of articles, the amount of which will be duly acknowledg ed to them by the Society.

We trust it is unnecessary to remind our co-workers

of the sufferings of thousands of our sisters, who by the oppression of man are denied those blessings with hich we are favored; and while we confemplate their sorrows, let us ask ourselves how we would wish them to labor were they in our soul's stead, and act ac cordingly. If this be done, our present duty will be accomplished, light will go forth to chase away the darkness that envelopes the mind of the task-master, the Northern apologist will be silenced, and the day of redemption be hastened to millions of earth's captive sons and daughters. In behalf of the Boston Female

Anti-Slavery Society,
MARY S. PARKER,
M. V BALL,
CLARISSA LOTHROP,
Committee. LYDIA GOULD,

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held, with Divine permission, in the Rev. Mr. Phelps' Church in Groton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th days of April. The meeting will be organized Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, precisely. It is hoped that every Anti-Slavery Society, in every town in the County, will be fully represented. The peculiarly interesting state of the Anti-Slavery enterprise imperiously demands it. And the friends of the slave, who live in towns where no Society has been organized, are imost respectfully urged to rally with us in the defence of truth and justice, and to advocate and advance the 'sacred cause of virtue, liberty, and independence.' cred cause of virtue, liberty, and independence.'
JOSEPH WARREN CROSS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, respectfully aunounces to the Female Anti-Slavery Societies of the United States, that, having ascertained that the time appointed for the Anti-Slavery Convention of American women, was unfortunately chosen, as it occurs during the week of the anniversacies of the American Ann. Stavery and other national Societies, they have changed the time for the opening of the Convention, from Wednesday the Sit, to Wednesday the 1st day of May. At that time we shall

hope to welcome to Primocram,
all our sister associations.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.

SARAH Pugh, President.

Mary Grew, Cor. Sec.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1839.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET,

Devoted to Liberty, Peace, Temperance, and Religious, Mural, Intellectual and Physical Education,

Will be resumed April 25, 1839, by its original editor, Nathaniel Southard, in compliance with numerous and urgent ealls from its friends. It will be issued every Thursday, from New York and Boston. It will conyoung, including an interesting article on slavery each week. Since the Slave's Friend has been discontinued, mething of this kind is much called for. A little ac tive effort by its friends, may give it a wide circulation, and thus greatly benefit the young and help the cause of the slave.

Terms.—One dollar per annum in advance. Ten opies to one address for eight dollars.

Letters may be addressed to N. Southard, 25, Cornhill, Boston, or 143, Nassau st. New York.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The sixth anniversary will be held, with Divine permission, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next. The public exercises will be in BROADWAY TABERNACLE, and commence at ten o'clock, A. M. An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and several addresses delivered by brethren from different parts of the Union. A meeting for business will be held in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle, in the afternoon, after the public meeting, and be continued, probably, for one or two subsequent days.

All the auxiliaries are requested to send delegates, and members of Anti Slavery Societies, throughout the country, are invited to attend the anniversary.

JOSHUA LEAVITT,
LEWIS TAFPAN,
LA ROY SUNDERLAND,

NORFOLE COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held at the Village Church in Dorchester, on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

Dorchester, April 15, 1839.

MARRIED-In Paxton, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Daniel W. Kent of Leicester, to Miss Harriet N. Grosvenor of P.

COMBS, FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY. COMBS, FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

A. S. JORDAN, wholesale and retail Store, sign of the original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk street, two doors from Washington street, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of wrought and plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes, among which are the Victoria Comb of 40 different patterns, including the new star or lace pattern, that cannot be imitated in horn, highly rich and ornamental—Crescent Combs, of original and beautiful patterns—wrought and plain back Combs—do do cap or twist Combs—do do puff or tuck Combs—do do side and neck Combs—do do puff or tuck Combs—do do side and neck Combs—do do puff or tuck Combs—Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Pearl do do do—constantly on hand, Horn and Metallic Combs of every description—fine Ivory Combs.

Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods and Perfumery—Toilet Soaps and Brushes. Purchasers will find it for their interest to call before purchasing clsewhere.

where.

Combs made to order and repaired. Highest price paid for Shell.

April 19.

2m.

From the Sentinel and Free Press AMERICAN HYPOCRISY.

'Tis true, they tell us of the stars and stripes, That proudly wave upon our nation's flag-Which o'er the world floats with triumphal air, And mocks the power of tyrants and of kings. Again, they tell us of our country's glory-The bravery of her valiant sons that fought And bled to save her from oppression's yoke That sire and son might here in peace enjoy Those rights which God and Nature gave to man.

They speak of favors given, of wrongs redressed, Of rights secured, and blessings dearly bought; And bid us wake and join in Freedom's lay. 'Tis thus exultingly we sing, and boast The name of Liberty, and loud proclaim To Poland's sons, and all insulted Greeks, That here's a home for all, where all are free

Alas! how many Russian slaves have sighed To hail the land where Freedom's star arose-To breathe her air, to tread her fertile soil, Nor fear the rage of haughty tyrants more

How sweet to chant the song of Liberty ! To know that we are free, and no proud lord Shall dare disturb, and hurry us away, To toil in hopeless bonds, where no kind voice Is heard to cheer life's toils, and sooth our care Nor wife nor loving children more are seen To light with smiles the dreary path of life. E'en now, methinks, I prize sweet Liberty And fain would give this precious boon to al In Turkish lands, and Russia's wide domain But why conceal? why talk of stripes and stars, And yet in silence pass the wrongs of those

Who never knew the sweets of Liberty ? Those brilliant stars upon our 'standard sheet' Have long been shamed by stripes of crimson hue Would that red and purple stripes alone were seen On capvass sail and colors flying high :) Long has that flag in boasted triumph waved Above our Capitol, while just beneath, Our brother bound in chains, must hear the lash, And feel the smart of bondage more accursed That Greek has felt, or Turk has e'er imposed. Who shall describe such scenes of woe and wail

Ah! who shall count the stripes and tell the groans Of man, inflicted by his brother man, When high in power, and in his country's name, The herald loudly boasts of Freedom's cause? Oh! let it ne'er be told the world around, Lest there be joy where rank oppression reigns, And every exile's barp be tuned to woe. Oh. let the breeze that moves Atlantic's wave. Ne'er bear the cry to Greece or Poland's sons, Lest all their hopes are blown away like dust, And gloom and dark despair shall close the scene

O Liberty! how art thou rudely mocked! How is thy name abused, while yet adored! Say, didst thou teach the strong the weak t'oppress And man his brother man to chain and task? And no reward be given to him who plants, And reaps thy fields of golden harvest? To charge thee with such baseness \* were unjust; To say that thou art right, and yet of fraud, And robbery and outrage, still approve. Nor heaven, nor guardian liberty, can sanction Such base injustice, such insulting wrong. And can it be that statesmen † great and learned. And sages, such as Greece and Rome could boast, Should still have erred, and 'still the wrong maintain' 'Tis possible, for interest still will blind. And justice cry, and mercy plead in vain, When country, honor, and humanity, Are quite forgot, to calm oppression's rage, And truth is buried near ambition's altar. How impotent is man with all his powers, When interest, pride, ambition, all oppose The truth, and ask that justice still delay. How many grope and stumble in the dark ; Because if truth is known, self is condemned Light stands for darkness, darkness stands for light'-Good stands for evil, evil-stands for good.' But though the tallest champions go forth, To war with justice and humanity-With sophistry to mystify the truth-Justice still lives, and truth is mighty still. Nor shall there be a want of advocates To plead the cause of injured innocence And to maintain th' acknowledged rights of man

Fort Ann, March 9, 1839.

\* See Calhoun's Speech. † Clay and others.

The following wild and beautiful lines by Mary Howitt, the English Quaker Poetess, have a touch of

.From the New York Star. THE SEA GULL.

Oh, the white sea-gull, the white sea-gull, A joyful bird is he, As he lies like a cradled thing at rest In the arms of the sunny sea! The little waves rock to and fro, And the white gull lies asleep, As the fisher's bark with breeze and tide,

Goes merrily over the deep. The ship with her fair sails set, goes by, And her people stand to note, How the sea-gull sits on the rocking waves, As still as an anchored boat. The sea is fresh, the sea is fair,

And the sky calm overhead, And the sea-gull lies on the deep, deep sea, Like a king in his royal bed!

Oh, the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull, A joyful bird is he. Sitting like a king in calm repose On the breast of the heaving sea!

The waves leap up, the wild wind blows, And the gulls together crowd. And wheel about, and madly scream To the sea that is roaring loud :

And let the sea roar ever so loud, And the winds pipe ever so high. With a wilder joy the bold see gull Sendeth forth a wilder cry-

For the sea-gull he is a daring bird. And he loves with the storm to sail : To ride in the strengh of the billowy sea, And to breast the driving gale !

The little boat she is tossed about,

Like a sea-weed, to and fro ; The tall ship reels like a drunken man As the gusty tempests blow. But the sea-guli laughs at the pride of man, And sails in a wild delight

On the torn up breast of the night-black sea, Like a foam-cloud, calm and white, The waves may rage, the winds may roar,

But he fears not wreck nor need : For he rides the sea in its stormy strength, As a strong man rides his steed !

Oh the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull! He makes on the shore his nest, And he tries what the inland fields may be But he loveth the sea the best ! And away from land, a thousand leagues

He goes 'mid surging foam ; What matter to him is land or shore, For the sea is his truest home !

And away to the north, 'mong ice-rocks stern, And among the frozen snow, To a sea that is lone and desolate, Will the wanton sea-gull go,

For he careth not for the winter wild, Nor those desert regions chill ; In the midst of the cold, as on calm, blue seas. The sea-gull hath his will!

And the dead whales lie on the northern shores. And the seal and the sea horse grim, And the death of the great sea creature makes A full merry feast for him!

Oh, the wild sea-gull, the bold sea-gull As he screams in his wheeling flight; As he sits on the waves in storm or calm, All cometh to him aright! All cometh to him as he liketh best : Nor any his will gainsay; And he rides on the waves like a bold young king,

That was crowned but yesterday.

NON-RESISTANCE.

SHALL WE HAVE A WAR? For some weeks past, the public mind has been nuch excited with the Northeastern Boundary ques- RESPECTED FRIEND: tion, and not a few have fondly or fearfully anticipa-ted a general war with Great Britain. The friends and know thee in the everlasting covenant of life. By no interest in the party politics of the day. It matters ground for discouragement, but the contrary. ations. But to the question : Shall we have a war? Answer. No-unless we are a nation of MAD MEN. way in every good work and word.

in vain? Has our government sought negotiation much as possible kept the Liberator in circulation he question? decide the controversy? poise the scale up to those principles in full of justice? run a line and make all right? No—nev. Hersy have adopted. In this thou art correct. We er. A ten years hot and bloody war,—a hundred have slumbered on our posts; we have been comsins, red with blood and burning with anger,-half favored like Moses, (having been permitted to ascend thing towards adjusting the matters in dispute. It mountain and Lebanou,') others have gone further of both countries with mutual hatred and secret heart- pers; that it is a land that eateth up its inhabitant nendous national debt has been entailed upon us, and the fleshpots and eat to the full.' lary line? Where?' It is not settled.

us to love our neighbors as we love ourselves; re- and trembles at my word.' quires us to love our enemies even; overcome evil I have not written this unto thee for publication, but with good, tells us that wars and fightings come of as a legacy of love and fellow-feeling. I am an old our lusts, and threatens the implacable with his hot man, nearly three-score and thirteen. My natural eyes displeasure, saying, 'if ye forgive not men their tres- grow dim, and my memory fails. I have never been basses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive your to an election but twice that I remember. I have espasses.

ligion is all a farce and our professions all hypocrisy. old age, that I have been thus preserved. It is the We profess to be a christian nation. Ours is a land Lord's doing; to him be all the praise. He visited of churches, Bibles, revivals and moral and religious my soul when young, and led me out from those things. enterprises. The church holds the balance of power. When I had no outward instructer, and belonged to no The ministry bears a mighty sway in forming the society, even in my juvenile years, my soul abhorred character of the public mind, and in giving the tone slavery. It happened to fall to my lot to work with to the public conscience. Nothing can be done by the slaves, as I was a day laborer, and had good wages as way of war without the consent and concurrence of a carpenter, and being often weary, it caused me to the church and ministry. Who is the head of the reflect that those poor creatures got little or nothing for church? The Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, their labor. Thus my mind was brought to abho whose 'servants cannot fight;' he who is holy, harm- slavery as one of the greatest evils in the world. less, and who in the hands of murderous enemies, was sometimes reflect that I have not done all the good I as an unresisting, uncomplaining Lamb. This King might have done, having but common talents and ben Zion, to whom we owe our first allegiance, requires ing unlearned. Yet I feel a hope that my heavenly us to love our enemies, bless them who curse us; do Father will accept the will for the deed. good to them who hate us; overcome evil with good; I am thy friend and fellow-servant in the faith, the resist not evil; avenge not ourselves; if our enemies patience and the testimony of Jesus. May his work hunger to feed them; if they thirst to give them drink; continue to advance, until the kingdoms of this world and if they sue us at law and take away our coat to let them have our cloak also. All this the Prince of Peace did himself. All this he requires of all his followers. Now if we follow the Lord Jesus Christ if we obey his precepts, we can have no war; if we do ot mean to follow Christ and cherish his spirit and obey his precepts, our religion is a farce and all our perceive, assailed in the one hand and defended on professions solema mockery. If we are involved in a other, through the columns of the Herald of Freedom war, it will be because the church is corrupt, 'drunk To assail or defend either, indiscriminately, with the blood of saimts, and a time-serving ministry have preached another gospel,—a rum-drinking, slave holding, man-killing gospel. Such a gospel the devil

Shall we have a war? No: unless we are willing ror, whether embraced by a friend or an enemy; no considerations of personal friendship should ind to involve our country in the direst of all calamities.

A general national war will greatly impoverish the Mr. Garrison's v pauperism, roll a tide of death over the land, hurrying Quakers. And though I differ from him in this, yet I have no fear that his Sabbath notions will injure the hundreds of thousands into a premature and impenient grave, sweep our commerce and fisheries from every sea, turn drankenness and debauchery loose to march over our land, descerate the Sabbath, eripple and almost annihilate the moral and religious enterprises of the day, destroy revivals of religion, and accelerate the progress of infidences, sabbath-breaking to the day of drankenness idlences, sabbath-breaking. hot bed of drunkenness, idleness, sabbath breaking, in the ministry that 'cannot bark,' or that bark only to defend slavery and oppose abolition, so far from going too far, I believe he has rather fallen short of his duty debauchery and infidelity. Besides, in a war with Great Britain, the odds would be against us. She is a mighty, warlike nation, the mistress of the ocean. Besides, she would find hundreds of thousands of allies, the bone and muscle' of our Southern and Western bone and muscle of our Southern and Western bone and muscle' of our Southern bone and muscle' of our S country. Let England land an army, a hundred thou-sand strong, in Florida, wave her striped banner over But the r

harmless,-resolve not to fight with carnal weapons come life or death; bear their testimony freely, fully ldly against the spirit and practice of war; let all wers of the sons of God surround the mercy seat, at this solemn crisis and fill all heaven with the holy incense of fervent prayer on the subject, and God will turn the hearts of infuriated rulers as the rivers of water are turned, and we shall have no war.

WHEATLY, L. I., 3d Month, 25th, 1839.

of God and humanity have been greatly distressed the perusal of thy valuable paper, I have discovered as they have seen the war spirit, the bloodiest fury of that there is a shaking in the abolition ranks on acthe pit, stealing into the public mind,—the torch of count of the non-resistance principles of some of the war burning over our eastern frontier, Maine hot in friends of the cause. But this is not to be wondered the pursuit—and Congress placing in the hands of the at. The road is too narrow for flesh and blood to walk President, fifty thousand volunteers and ten millions in. It strikes at the root, and would do away war, of money, 'the purse and the sword,' to commence and slavery, and every other oppression. But alas for push forward the work of human butchery. Under those who denounce thee for maintaining those testimonies delivered by the lip of truth! Are thy oppo-tion of God or the elemency of Great Britain, the most nents afraid of the truth! or are they like Baalam powerful and warlike nation in the world, can save us seeking for the reward of divination? I have long from a bloody conflict, many are inquiring, 'Shall been of an opinion that many of the ministry would we have a war?' On this question, I have a few not advance the reformation farther than is useful for thoughts to offer. I offer them as a Christian, a fol- their worldly interest. They like to take the lead, and ower of the Prince of Peace, and not as a civilian or will go a little out of their way to accommodate their a rollitolax. I am no politician: never found my people in order to keep them in tow, but touch their way to the ballot-box. I care nothing about and take interest, and the mask is off. Yet I think there is no

not to me, whether Cosar or Pompey are on the throne. I have felt much pleased with the principles of non-Having bowed the humble knee to the King of kings, resistance. They are a beacon-light, breaking out in and sworn allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, I have a dark place, that may dispel the gloom of surroundno interest in any political question any farther than ing darkness. This is one reason why I subscribed for such a question involves moral and religious consider- the Liberator. My heart is with you, and the fervent desire of my soul is, that the Lord will prosper your

For why should we engage in the work of human I thought, perhaps, thou would be willing to know butchery? Has every pacific measure been adopted how thy publications are received here. I have as with much long-suffering and patience in vain? Has I received it, and the Non-Resistant also; and I have a mutual arbitration been sought and refused us? In heard no one condemn them. Yet few have faith to word, have we done all that can be done to settle the remove the mountain of opposition and tradition that question of the boundary line amicably and without lies in their way. Thou gives it as thy opinion, that he shedding of blood? No .- Again, will a war settle there are few among the Society of Friends who live millions of treasure spent, a hundred thousand of our passing a mountain for some years, without any asbrethren slain and hurried away to judgment in their surance of advance. Although many of us have been million widows and orphans manufactured on a Pisgah where we have beheld the Holy land and exthousand battle fields, will do Nothing, absolutely no- claimed, 'O that I might go over and see that goodly would not decide who is in the right or who is in the like the true spies, they have searched out the good wrong. It would not, could not run the line. To set- land, in length and breadth, and brought forth the fruit tle such a question by war, the war must be a war of thereof in life, and conduct, and encouraged us to go EXTERMINATION. Everything short of such an encoun- in and possess the land. But we have listened too ter, of the nature of war, will only tend to embarrass much to the evil spies, who have told us that there are the question, immerse it in blood and fill the counsels giants in the land, to whom we appear as grasshopburnings. Let our rulers play the dreadful game of and many of us have been ready to cry out, 'would that war, and after our treasury has been emptied, a tre- we had continued slaves in Egypt, where we sat by thousands of precious lives lost, the noise of cannon faithfulness will incite us to more watchfulness and cased and the smoke of the battle field has blown care, for those that love the Lord most he will honor way, then the question recurs- Where is the boun- most. It is true that those that live godly must suffer persecution by a wicked world; it has been the lot of Shall we have a war? No. Not if we have the fear the righteous in all ages. I have been a sufferer most

f God before our eyes. Paul, in his description of of my days on account of military requisitions; but I numan depravity, caps the climax by saying: 'Their count this loss gain to me. It had the effect to wean eet are swift to shed blood; destruction and misery me from the world and its glittering glories, and are in their ways; the ways of peace have they not tought me not to trust in man, but the living God known; there is no fear of God before their eyes.' A that made the heavens and the earth, who has said, 'to correct description of fighting men. God commands this man will I look, that is poor in his own heart

never attended court but twice as a juryman-never But, shall we have wan? No. Not unless our re- equipped myself for war ;-and it is now a comfort in

ard and his Ch

TIMOTHY TITUS

From the Herald of Freedom THE 'NO HUMAN GOVERNMENT THEORY.

Friend Rogers-The Liberator and its editor, are, I obligations, as abolitionists, do not extend. Error is er

Mr. Garrison's views of the Sabbath, I care little

country. Let England land an army, a bundred thousand strong, in Florida, wave her striped banner over three millions of slaves, panting for freedom, and proclaim liberty to the captives; the Semicoles and the hundreds of thousands of different Indian tribes on our Western frontier, burning for revenge, would fly to the rescue, and what power could arrest the progress of such a host? Where would the conflict cease, and what would be the earl thereof. The following from Senator Benton may afford some practical hints as to the sequel of such an unequal contest.

'Troops have been fried, and have failed in accomplishing the object. Every species of troops have been tried-regulars, militia, and volunters, horse and foot. They have made campaigns and fought batter for three years, and have done all that men could do under such circumstances; and they have suffered more than men ought to be required to suffer in such a war; and all without accomplishing the object. Three years have been consumed in military operations; and at what cost and what results? At the cost, in money, of nearly twenty millions of dollars; in lives, of nearly forty officers, killed, or died of wounds, or of the climate; of many wounded; of nearly four hundred soldiers of the regular army; besides heavy losses among the militin and volunteers. This is the cost! and what are the results! The results are, four counties of Florida depopulated—the Indians ravaging the country from Cape Sable to the Okefenokee swamp—the frontiers of Georgia attacked—depredations carried to the suburbs of St. Augustnie and Tallahassee—the lighthouse at Florida Point burnt and destroyed—ship-wrecked mariners on the coast of Florida massacred—and all cultivation suspended over a large district of country, part of which was set tied and cultivated under the dominion of Spain, when Florida was a province of that kingdom. These are the teaths, after three years of military operations—after this great cost in money and in lives.'

Shalt was a province of the tingdom. These

standards. The mote disconnect is a value and respect brother Garrison for what he has done. All the feelings of his soul are still opposed to slavery; he wields a gigantic pen against it. For this too, I love and respect him. But that dear brother may err—and it is believed he has most sadly erred. That he has departed, in part, from the principles of primitive abolitionism, cannot, and should not be disguised (!!) When I reflect of what he has done and sufferd with the law execution with the law execution with the law execution.

change the entire character of the anti-slavery enter-

It is painful to reflect, that just at a time when we egan to hope that we could exert a salutary influence t the polls, this no human government theory should be broached, and broached too by one who had first ounded the alarm in relation to slavery—and who

human government theory, to peace or non-resistance in the common acceptation of those terms, will make a palpably false representation. Let not a dust be raised to hide these deformities from the public eye, by a terrible outcry of, what hard things you say against

Lynch Law and its Effects.—We received a pri-

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A COURT OF JUSTICE IN GEORGIA. FROM THE AUGUSTA (GEORGIA) MIRROR.

A friend of mine has recently returned from an excursion into the —— circuit of that, while in the county of — - circuit of this State. He tells m carrow fine the current of this State. He tells me that, while in the county of —, he strayed into the Court-house, and was present at the arraignment of a man by the name of Henry Day, who was charged with attempting to kill his wife. Day was a pale little man, and his wife who was present, was a perfect Behemoth. The indicatement being read the state. man by the olerable correct, seeing as how she moved me. I have old you all I know about the circumstance, Mister. gin Squire Jones there a five dollar bill, and I allow le'll talk it out for me.'

Squire Jones thereupon rose, and said he had a law

he'll talk it out for me.

Squire Jones thereupon rose, and said he had a law point to raise in this case, which he thought conclusive. It was an established rule of law that man and wife were but one; and he should like to know how a man could be punished for whipping himself; he should be glad to hear what the Solicitor General could say to that. The Solicitor General answered that he thought that. The Solicitor General answered that he thought the city or town within which said property was situated, shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof to far: men had often been punished for beating their wives. If a man should kill his wife, it would not be suicide. Here Squire Jones interposed, and defied the Solicinos General to several in a section of the value of the proposition. Solicitor General to produce an authority to that effect. Solicitor General looked over Green and Lumpkin's Georgia Justice for some minutes, and then observed that he could not find an authority just then, but he was sure he had seen the principle somewhere, and he called on the Judge to sustain him. In the enthusiasm of the counsel on this point, they forgot to offer any evidence as to the guilton innocence of Davin the premises. ence as to the guilt or innocence of Day in the prem

The Judge being likewise oblivious of this fact, proceeded to charge the jury. He told them that man and wife were one, and were two. If the wife ran in debt or abused a neighbor, or knocked down or dragged out a fellow-citizen, then man and wife were two. He remarked that, in citither event, the man was legally bound to suffer, and, therefore, come it as they would, Day was undoubtedly guilty. He said he would not decide the question whether, if a man kill his wife, it was murder or suicide. He was not prepared to express an opinion upon that point. It was a very delicate one, and he had no idea of committing himself. (Som The Judge being likewise oblivious of this fact, pro one, and he had no idea of committing himself. (Some one in the room here observed he was mighty fond of committing others.) He then called up the bailiff, a tremendous looking cracker, wearing a broad brim white of the best kind, equal to the Pennsylvania, some specihat with crape, (I never saw a man south of latitude mens having been taken nearly 70 feet below the sur-33 that did not wear a white hat with crape,) and pro-ceeded to admonish him that the jury were very much in the habit of coming in drunk with their verdicts, and that, if it happened in this case, he would discharge the prisoner and put his punishment upon him the bai-lift. The bailiff, giving a significant glance at the

the prisoner and put his punishment upon him the bailiff. The bailiff, giving a significant glance at the Judge, replied that other people besides the jury came into court drunk; that some people thought other people drunk, when some people thought other selves. The jury then retired, and so did my friend. The next day be returned and found matters, in statudy, except that Day and his wife had made up, and were discussing together the merits of a cold foul, a quart of beer, and now and then exchanging kisses, despite of the frowns and becks of the officers. The Judge, clerk, and sheriff had been up all night, and looked wolfish, and the bailiff was seated on his white hat at the door of the jury room, and his countenance expressed that he had swallowed the concentrated venom of a thousand wild cats. The most awful curses, oaths, and sounds proceeded from the jury room—some were roaring like lions—some crying like children—mewing like cats—neighing like horses, &c. At last, a consultation was held at the door of the jury room between the foreman and the bailiff, whereupon the latter, putting his white hat one-sided on his head, came into the court room and addressed the Judge thus:

'Mr. Tom Jakes says the jury can't agree about this here man, and if you keep him (i. e. Tom Jakes) with the mount of the state form at housand blazing cannon among men like themselves there man, and if you keep him (i. e. Tom Jakes) with conditions of the Angle in Franklin's fable, and 'Green and Lumpkin's Georgia Justice' having been consulted, it was finally decided that, as it was a threat addressed to the Judge as a private individual, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight' and not on the bench, and was to whip him 'on sight threat addressed to the Judge as a private individual, and was to whip him on sight and not on the bench, it was not (under the free, enlightened, and democratic principles of Georgia legislation) a contempt of court. This being settled, the Judge directed the batter of the bail the bayonets in boarding, whether this can be earth, or whether indeed it is not half?

every body else to what he considers right, which thing he also does, as the Liberator for the last six months abundantly shows. On the other hand, if we believe he is wrong, we ought to oppose him, not indirectly, in whispers, but in thunder tones; provided we think the evil merits so much notice. At any rate, we ought to see that the anti-slavery cause does not suffer through his influence. The more disconnected it is from these notions the better.

Those and respect broker Garrison for what he has

tive abolitionism, cannot, and should not be disguisted (!!) When I reflect of what he has done and suffered in this holy enterprise, it pains me exceedingly to make this charge, which by the way, I made in his presence at the annual meeting of the State Society in January last. God knows there is not a man on earth I should be more unwilling to touch with a heavy hand.—But the cause—the precious cause of the slave, has claims upon us superior to all considerations of personal friendship. Indeed, those very considerations should induce us to deal plainly and faithfully with each other.

\*\*The deficit of it—that it would set all the world a gadding. The wenty miles an hour, sir?—Why, you will not be table to keep an apprentice boy at work; every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio to spend the zenbull be fixed by the sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be made at an end. It will encourage the ments must be made at an end. It will encourage of personal friendship. Indeed, those very considerations and the process of the slave, has a superior to all considerations of intellect. Veracious people will turn to the world a gadding. our brother may be honest, but is he a safe leader? What guarantee have we that the man who will now go against 'all existing civil, political, legal, and ecclesiastical institutions' will not to-morrow go against all existing civil, political, legal, and ecclesiastical institutions' will not to-morrow go against all antistavery organizations? He may heareafter think individual influence a better course. To be consistent with himself, he ought to adopt that plan now. Indeed what assurance have we that he will not hereafter abandon moral influence? He who will yield a portion of the anti-slavery ground to-day, may, for aught we know yield another portion to morrow, and substitute something, which in his opinion, may be more in accordance with the unicersal government of God. He has found that all human governments are wrong,—a sin in themselves; and therefore in the latitude of perfectionism, he may still have other revelations which may change the entire character of the anti-slavery enterexpresses, and two yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden; it is primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop-skip and-jump whimsies for me.

JUMPING LAND CLAIMS IN ILLINOIS .- He who first sounded the alarm in relation to slavery—and who had been one of the first advocates of political action.

But now, forsooth, it is a sin to go to the polls—but if you must sin in this way, sin right; alias vote right.

Now suppose all the abolitionists in the country were of the Garrison stamp? All political influence, in such an event, would be instantly abandoned, and the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, under the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day in the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day in the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day in the slave might remain the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day in the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day in the slave might remain the slave might r

were of the Garrison stamp? All political influence, in such an event, would be instantly abandoned, and the slave might remain in bondage till dooms-day, unless he could be made free without the litting of a finger on the part of abolitionists to change a single wicked law by which he is now held in bondage. Well then might he pray, 'Lord, save me from my friends.' Yes, if all abolitionists were of this no human government stamp, they could not vote nor be voted for, because that would be a sin! And all the remonstrance we get from the editor of the Herald of Freedom is, 'it is a little stronger than we have been educated to!!

It is true friend Garrison has been supported, and perhaps led on by one H. C. Wright; but I have no disposition to notice him: his influence is next to nothing. He may go against all governments both human and Divine and the world will not be much the better or worse for it. But it is not so with Garrison; his word will eat as doth a canker. Even our noble hearted brother, Gerrat Fauri, can, from considerations of personal friendship or something else, give hearted brother, Gerrit Smith, can, from considerations of personal friendship or something else, give one hundred dollars to support this no human-government paper, called the 'Non-Resistant,' and spend his time in reading it, to get light, his political abolitionism to the contrary notwithstanding! This scheme of consummate nonsense, coming from the source it does, is and pistols cocked and aimed at us, as they said, to fire when we should give the word to the oxen. Without gressional gags bear no comparison with it. But thank God, there are some abolitionists who can think for themselves; there is, therefore, yet hope for the slave.

In conclusion, I will only add, that whoever shall apply what I have said in this article against the no after, they came on again in large numbers, whereupon severnment theory, to peace or non-resistance.

'peace and 'non resistance'! Here are the things to which I object, in a tangible form.—Look at them again.

Lowell, March 29, 1839.

O SCOTT.

month, a man living on the Texas road, about twelve month, a man fiving on the rexas road, about twelve miles from Natchitoches, within the state, (who had three orphan children under his care, whom he fre-quently maltreated.) was pretty harshly dealt with by the adherents of Lynch law, as the following circum-stances will show. The citizens of Nachitoches, on hearing of his maltreatment of the children, disguised themselves, and repaired to his house at night, for the purpose of inflicting summary punishment upon him. purpose of inflicting summary punishment upon him. Having found him, they carried him to the woods, tied him to a tree, tarred and feathered him, and then whipped him severely. Shortly afterwards he town, armed with a loaded pistol, and meeting a

RIOTS .- The Legislature of Massachusetts has

be recovered in an action of the case in any Court

sum under the provisions of the preceding may recover the same against any or all perso shall have destroyed or injured such property.

ic principles of Georgia legislation) a contempt of court. This being settled, the Judge directed the bail lift to say to Tom Jakes, the foreman, that the jury should agree if they stayed there through eternity. The bailiff retired, and so did my friend; but he gives it as his opinion, from the frame of mind in which he left all parties, that the jurors and bailiff are still there.

R. M. C.

An American Citizen Murdered.—A letter from Mexico, dated Febuary 14, states that Mr. A. Dubrille, of New York, was barbarously murdered on the 29th ult. by a gang of robbers who attacked the mail coach on its way to Publa, half a mile from the garita (gate) of this city. He was shot dead, and several other per sons in the coach were wounded. These human demons are daily committing spoliations and murdering iravellers in some quarter. The moral and political condition of this country is constantly retrograding.

PRICE OF SLAVES IN THE SOP The Montgomery Alabama Advertis The proceeds arising from the sale ing last week at Montgomery, belonging to be factorer, deceased, exceeded the expensivery one. On the first day's sale there was for cash—

188 for \$61.478, averaging \$52.

On the second day, on a credit

ears 30 brought \$67,950, averaging \$5 On the third and last day, on a credit wo years—
34 brought \$68,016, averaging \$6

The negroes, taken as a whole, in very ordinary lot—a large portion of and some very young. Whether the thorise the prices given, we leave to noticed the rise and fall of cotton do NEW WORK ON SLAVERY .- The Am

Society, have now in preish, a new and int forth the physical condition of the country. It will embody a mass of a habitation and a name, showing it ties perpetrated upon the defenceles ry, which, for their atrocity, were no ry, which, for their atrocity, were passed in any part of the world, surpassing interest, and we predi-and extensive circulation than i

vesterday morning at 2 o'clock at v he resided for some time past in the of health. As the editor and propri passing events of national or local DEATH OF COL. FISHER. -The Balti

ons that a few days since at Matagorda ontre took place betteen Col.S.Rhodes F-iecretary of the Texan Navy, and a you Secretary of the Texan Navy, and a verifuler, when the former was shot dead Judge Fisher, we understand, was form and of a highly respectable family. He reside in this city and its vicinity. This death we believe was brough? New Orleans from Galveston,—Phila ROYAL PRESENTS. - The American Union have, by request of Mr. Dela-oresent for the King of the French and

both very superbly bound and git at the Tract
The books are for the present at the office of iety, Clinton Hall. He who maintains the right, though en

y the few, and opposes the wron y the many, must forego all expe li there shall be less to censure nan conduct. And when this is the case the um will have dawned. A church in Dunbarton, N. H. has no

resolutions upon the subject of slaver, one excludes all slaveholding ministers from the and all slave-holding church-members from the and all stave-notding church-members from memoria. Another church in Cambridge, Mas passed a series of resolutions upon the same one of which prohibits any remarks, in their seal meetings, calculated to call forth conflicting on the object of which was, to prevent any the prayer, or otherwise, to Southern Slaver There were received, on Monday night There were received, on Monday nightly open coffice, upwards of 500 copies of Human Extra,' an abolition paper published in New ap in single copy, and directed tomost of masters in the state of (Georgia) and other

Our post master on ascerta of the paper, DID NOT HESITATE ONE
MENT (Grandiloquence!) as to the coarse lepursuc: all the copies that could be found wired
and destroyed.—Augusta (Geo.) Paper. Texas. General Hamilton and Governor B.

South Carolina, and Col. White of Fends, have been welcomed on their arrival in Teas, by the ing of connon public dinners, &c. Men of sole ment talents cannot but prove an acquisition to should they decide on settling there.

W. H. Wharton died on the 14th of March, at Sm. Retreat, in Texas. His death was in conseq wound in the abdomen, received by the acci-charge of a pistol.

A MOTHER'S AFFECTION. A colored woma ing in Charlestown, Mass. once herself ashae, that her daughter, a slave, was advertised an effects of a bankrupt, about to be sold in 81. She scraped together her earnings and saving her all to Baltimore, arrived in season to pack daughter, and has returned with her. She is no and sick; a deserving object of charity.

THE OLD DOMINION. There is a sort of be talk-even at the North-about old Virginia, men, and her high principles—which will as shrewdly suspect, bear the test of examination. olutionary Virginia, and while the race of that devived and ruled, was a great, a glorious State—indeed, to metaphysical subtleties, but with a wreliable fund of wisdom and virtue. But Virginia, the state of the s the present generation is really but a feeble type -N. Y. American.

VERY PIOUS. A Clergyman of Louisiana lately he following announcement from the pulpit equested to state, that immediately after ser ming there will be a race just back of the Chi two mile heats for a purse of \$300—two nags cust and some hopes of another. Iterus you will all twis —Le Roy Gazette.

No marvel that such ministers can be able to the control of the problem.

for the Church when such men are their le

GENTLEMEN'S REFECTORY AND

RESORT.

No 5, Wilson's Lane, near State Street.

The undersigned informs the public, that he has ken the above establishment, formerly kept by well Goss, and that he keeps on hand a consum. REFRESHMENTS

Of all kinds. Also, FRUITS and DELICACIE

all sorts during their season. Every thing the He keeps no kind of intoxicating liquer. Asha the public patronage is solicited.

Some time since, the undersigned bottom useript address of the Rev. S. J. May, on of Peace. Subsequently it was done up parcel, directed to 'Rev. S. J. May, Sub-parcel, directed to 'Rev. S. J. May, Suband, as was supposed, sent to him. By some and and, as was supposed, sent to him. By some and it has never been received. Any person as knowledge of such parcel, will confer a favor and suitably rewarded on forwarding it to the analysis South Scituate, or to A. A. Pheles, 32 Washington St. Bussel. WANTED, In a family in Concord, Mass.

Any one who can come well recommended, the point want is disposed to bring up and give every gable advantage. For further information, apply all office of the Liberator. March 21st MALCOM'S TRAVELS.

OULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, have will publish about the first of March, Mels in Burnah, Hindostan, Malaya, Siam as vol. 8 vo. and 2 vols. 12 no.—with a superjor. South-castern Asia—five steel plate engistin 100 wood care. FREE LABOR MOLASSES. FREE LABOR MOLASSES from the Sandre

lands, of superior quality, for sale by,
BISHOP & WITHINGTON. Corner of Salem & Hanovet Smeets

CHARLES WISE'S

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS STORE, No. 50 North Fifth st. one door above Arch st. Ph lelphia.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 28. MAHAN ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION

Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfect ther kindred subjects, illustrated and config-eries of Discourses designed to throw his ray of holiness. By Rev. Asa Mahaa, Proway of holiness. By Rev. Asa a the Oberlin Collegiate Institute. For sale at 25 Cornhill. REPORT OF THE HOLDEN SLAVE CASE

Trial at the January term of the court of Pleas, for the County of Worcester, A. Published by the Board of Directors of the Anti-Slavery Society. An interesting pampages. For sale at 25, Cornhill. Price 12 h. VICTORIA COMES.

WENTY-FIVE new pattern Shell Victors with and without ornaments, for sale at wholesale tail, at JORDAN'S Comb Store, No. 2 Milk Store, from Washington street.

HE LI IS PUBLISHED AT NO. 2

ver Johnson ed relating to

TERMS. -\$2.50 p All letters and

ame rates.
Nors.—The pectander the direction consisting of the test. OL. IX. M. LLOYD G

ANTI-From the A OODELL'S ANT

the merits of clitical would he south says it is. The shall speak by her or itstates, he our first lecture, by We found that, (I.) casting do lower than the angeling him to 'good ing up the slave me (God! and denyitt!) Blotting out il enth commandment like beasts; movery slave child an, and every slave them and giving them add labor by the cand diving them to the South, an etate her inner clitical to the South, an etate her inner clitical than these clitical than these clitical than the second than these clitical than the south, an etate her inner clitical than these clitical than these clitical than the second than these clitical than the second than the second

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ald find means of
oring for somebod tleman's e d starve, unb port fill ing a living!
PROOF. (1.) The ! Educated he elship! The sa s unlimited power t this should fail, rbids even the ma ws of the South. S. Carolina. A. D.

hatsoever, who shave to be taught to ave as a scribe in a reaster taught to ark! 'An infe nem!' And yet ago, to preven ks and 'scribes! laying their en The work was be peculiar institute the nation and cergia. Act of e penalty is twent Let us now look attry. Let us no Virginia. Revised assemblages of semining or assemblages.

ves taught to write in writing, may b it enacted, that al

etting house or the night, or at any EADING or write day or night, we med an unlawful at 'any justice' morn officer or of es where such t the purpose of aves, and to inflic ander or offenders de, 424-5. ting was pr his by way of gra duence of the Co y the fonatics,'— S. Carolina, in 19 macted the following That assemblies
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-15. p. 24.

In N. Carolina
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pamphlet, is punis
if the offender be a
fine of \$200. T preamble, is that tends to excite dis Isurrection 'In Georgia, if read or write, he discretion of the man, bond or free discretion of the flogged for teachi was enacted The above date the law is not of provoked by moder. The first of formed in 1832.

In Louisiana, read or write, is Not only the st claim and exerci-ting education.

'The city has person that teach to READ or writt taught, is subject taught, is subject offence, and ever school to teach I fine of thirty de and whipped thir April, 1818.

Of course, astruct his own ch We have more down. For we h it the education

VII. Slavery J How can it be of slave to make forbidding the fr TIRELY subject man can sever